The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. BEAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY.—Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, per week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail, One year, $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Ten only, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1873. NO. 33

FIRST EDITION.

The Elections.

THE STATE.

Below we give the official majorities in various counties of the State, on Supreme Judge and State Treasurer, and estimated majorities in other cases:

COUNTIES.	SUP'R JUDGE. Gordon, Rep.	STATE TREAS. Ludlow, Dem.	STATE TREAS. Mackey, Rep.	Hutchinson, Dem.
Adams		*339		*340
Allegheny	4168		3421	
Armstrong	*346		*211	
Beaver	*615		*478	
Bedford		200		200
Berks		*4109		*4110
Blair	*539		*421	
Bradford	3000		*1645	
Bucks		*251		*413
Butler	*449		*388	
Cambria		*484		*651
Cameron	50		50	
Carbon	*101		*71	
Center		*388		*392
Chester	1900		1400	
Clarion		*714		*833
Clearfield		1000		1000
Clinton		200		200
Columbia		1450		
Crawford	*454		*215	
Cumberland		*647		500
Dauphin	*1638		*1896	
Delaware	1900		1200	
Elk		400		400
Erie	*1178		*758	
Fayette	*854		*36	
Franklin	100		100	
Fulton		300		300
Forest	50		50	
Greene		1250		1250
Huntingdon	600		640	
Indiana	1400		1400	
Jefferson	*582		*335	
Juniata		350		350
Lancaster	*3611		*3898	
Lawrence	1100		1100	
Lebanon	1000		1000	
Lehigh		*964		*345
Luzerne		500		500
Lycoming		*307		*454
M'Kean	200		200	
Mercer	*501		*562	
Mifflin		85		85
Monroe		1200		1200
Montgomery		200		400
Montour		400		400
Northampton		*854		*854
Northumberland		114		*161
Perry		*117		*193
Philadelphia	*8925		*20411	
Pike		200		200
Potter	500		500	
Schuylkill		*1225		*1109
Snyder	400		400	
Somerset	318		318	
Sullivan		*303		*327
Susquehanna	900		900	
Tioga	18 0		1800	
Union	700		500	
Venango	*171		*163	
Warren	*180		*163	
Washington		200		200
Wayne		1000		1000
Westmoreland	105		200	
Wyoming	200		200	
York		1000		1000
Totals	30960	23844	51670	22376
	23844		22376	
Majorities	16716		28294	

*Official.

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—Official majority by counties:

Bucks—Hutchinson, Democrat, 413; Ludlow, Democrat, 251.

Carbon—Mackey, Republican, 71; Gordon, Republican, 101.

Berks—Ludlow, Democrat, 4,109; Hutchinson, Democrat, 4,108.

Lycoming—Ludlow, Democrat, 307; Hutchinson, Democrat, 454.

Lancaster—Gordon, Republican, 3,611; Mackey, Republican, 3,844.

Cumberland—Hutchinson, Democrat, 852; Ludlow, Democrat, 647.

Montgomery—Hutchinson, Democrat, 200.

	LEHIGH—OFFICIAL. Rep.	Dem.
Supr'e Judge—Gordon	3,674	Ludlow 4,666
State Treas'r—Mackey	3,624	Hutchinson 4,66
Senator—Strafford	4,696	Alvord 4,533
Assembly—Camp	3,945	Steckel 4,329
" McKenna	3,614	Klotzetz 4,345
Associate Judge—Butler	3,661	Laury 4,666
Treasurer—Roth	3,659	Hendricks 4,555
Commissioner—Weiser	3,695	Soltay 4,334
P. Director—Balliet	3,767	Broman 4,558
Jury Com—Snyder	3,715	Haring 4,601
	NORTHUMBERLAND—OFFICIAL. Rep.	Dem.
Supr'e Judge—Gordon	3,907	Ludlow 3,421
State Treas'r—Mackey	3,713	Hutchinson 3,434
Senate—Wagenseller	3,124	Dill 3,625
Assembly—Hess	3,351	Dewitt 3,439
" Lovett	3,346	Ammerman 3,187
Reg. & Rec.—Caldwell	3,374	Shipman 3,474
Treasurer—Schindel	3,315	Haag 3,369
Commissioner—Lenker	3,345	Reitz 3,383
Jury Com—Lehr	3,366	Schantz 3,362
Auditor—Priestly	3,316	Risley 3,428
	BERKS—OFFICIAL. Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	3,888	Ludlow 1,9-7
State Treas'r—Mackey	3,812	Hutchinson 1,992
Senate—Ulprer	2,942	Ermentrout 1,449
Assembly—Fisher	3,923	Dry 1,891
" Walter	3,895	Mc'allough 1,691
Philippi	3,883	Smith 1,803
Treasurer—Brown	3,911	Nagle 1,904
Commissioner—Wanshor	3,917	Yocum 1,924
" Williams	3,886	Schoel 1,920
Poor Director—Fuwelle	3,905	Strunk 1,816
Auditor—Shonour	3,946	Knabb 1,885
Coroner—D. Fox	3,992	J. Fox 1,776
Jury Com.—Hoffman	3,922	Ludeckey 1,969
	VENANGO—OFFICIAL. Rep.	Dem.
Supr'e Judge—Gordon	2,259	Ludlow 2,239
State Treas'r—Mackey	2,267	Hutchinson 2,259
Assembly—Mc'reary	2,268	Kerran 2,152
Treasurer—J. F. Mackey	2,225	Sowers 2,255
Commissioner—Lytle	2,442	Cowen 2,205
Jury Com—Braden	2,460	Muse 2,270
Coroner—Hughes	2,378	Snowden 2,472
Auditor—Myres	2,461	Duffield 2,276
	LANCASTER—OFFICIAL. Rep.	Dem.
Supr'e Judge—Gordon	6,968	Ludlow 4,757
State Treas'r—Mackey	7,083	Hutchinson 4,882
Associate Judge—Libhart	5,409	Spencer 4,634
Assembly—Myers	6,857	Albright 4,664
" Tshudy	8,469	McIvaine 4,589
" Mudge	8,403	Stehman 4,606
Recorder—Deffenbach	8,483	Brenner 4,616
Treasurer—Furniss	8,463	Kobb 4,609
Commissioner—Woods	8,139	Keller 4,995
Jury Com—Richards	8,501	Slaymaker 4,595
Auditor—Ebey	8,507	Erb 4,491
	LEWIS—OFFICIAL. Rep.	Dem.
Supr'e Judge—Gordon	2,531	Ludlow 2,920
State Treas'r—Mackey	2,557	Hutchinson 2,949
Senate—John Irwin, Jr	2,505	Waream 2,947
Assembly—Levi A. Miller	2,356	John H. Orus 3,123
	BLAIR—OFFICIAL. Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	3,114	Ludlow 2,575
State Treasurer—Mackey	3,104	Hutchinson 2,294
Assembly—McCune	2,988	Funk 2,611
Sheriff—Boob	3,110	Rickert 2,518
Commissioner—Clark	3,233	Haggerty 2,466
Prothonotary—Pichtner	2,688	Stewart 2,988
Jury Com'r—Smith	2,865	McClosen 2,594
Poor Director—Wilson	3,085	Fox 2,586
Coroner—Lykens	3,147	Hileman 2,347
Auditor—Kline	3,056	Holliday 2,679
	DAUPHIN—OFFICIAL. Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	5,329	Ludlow 3,466
State Treasurer—Mackey	5,219	Hutchinson 3,325
Assembly—Allen	4,599	Wilson 3,95
" Fortenbaugh	4,981	Smith 3,706
" Shindle	5,141	Markel 3,152
Prothonotary—Fox	4,636	Verbeke 3,954
Solicitor—Detwiler	4,981	DeWitt 3,292
Register—Duey	5,068	Keel 3,212
Treasurer—Engle	4,730	Shupp 3,595
Com'—Swab	4,968	Stine 3,556
Auditor—Ingram	5,257	Rodarmel 3,388
Jury Com'r—Robinson	5,165	Moyer 4,265
	SCHUYLKILL—OFFICIAL. Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	6,684	Ludlow 7,911
State Treas'r—Mackey	6,708	Hutchinson 7,817
Senate—Sigfried	5,937	Boshtel 7,423
Assembly—Kaufman	6,774	Engan 7,581
" Snyder	5,568	Foster 7,394
" Morgan	7,214	Boyer 6,563
Treasurer—Hoover	6,943	Coppy 7,141
P. Director—McQuail	6,117	Stuzzman 7,535
Jury Com'r—Helms	6,141	Kohler 7,476
Auditor—Davis	7,267	O'Brien 7,306
	CAMBRIA—OFFICIAL. Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	2,744	Ludlow 3,322
State Treas'r—Mackey	2,657	Hutchinson 3,468
Assembly—Henry	2,771	Scanlan 3,325
Sheriff—Harris	2,765	Baumer 2,978
Treasurer—Griffith	2,977	Thomas 3,060
Commissioner—Conrad	2,884	Glass 3,029
P. Director—Stutzman	2,888	Weakland 3,063
Coroner—Parkin	2,837	Brady 3,134
Auditor—Cushon	2,823	Friedhoff 3,135
Jury Com'r—Baker	2,834	Topper 3,182
Ch'k Dist. Court—Masters	1,443	Woodruff 1,692
	PERRY—OFFICIAL. Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	2,096	Ludlow 2,215
State Treas'r—Mackey	2,053	Hutchinson 2,245
Senate—Wagonseller	2,096	Dill 2,222
Assembly—Shetlercy	1,987	Markel 2,205
" Allen	2,100	Smith 2,296
" Forney	2,043	Shannard 2,243
Prothonotary—Beck	1,862	Sponenberger 2,445
Commissioner—Boden	2,106	Brooks 2,169
Treasurer—Sutch	2,050	Spahr 2,269
P. Director—Graham	2,168	Moore 2,219
Jury Com.—Fonk	1,743	Mitchell 2,261
Coroner—Clemson	2,068	Zinn 2,211
	ERIE—OFFICIAL. Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	3,881	Ludlow 2,769
State Treas'r—Mackey	3,622	Hutchinson 2,899
Assembly—Wilcox	4,077	Lard 2,698
" Butterfield	4,068	Taylor 2,756
Sheriff—Hyner	3,457	Moore 3,450
Clerk of Courts—Pierce	7,349	No opposition.
Commis'r—Silverthorn	5,474	Hartley, Ind 1,767
P. Director—Dunn	4,923	Phelps 2,057
Jury Com.—Grant	4,494	Leslie 2,798
Auditor—Thomas	4,374	McClure 2,502
Election on Judiciary system—Crawford plan, 784; Clarion plan, 1,711; delegates, 68.		
	WARREN—OFFICIAL. Reps.	Dems.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	1,548	Ludlow 1,657
State Treasurer—Mackey	1,585	Hutchinson 1,652
Assembly—Allen	1,885	Fuelhart 1,661
Sheriff—Sheerman	1,572	Davis 2,036
Prothonotary—Waters	1,661	No opposition.
Commissioner—Wheelock	1,538	Preston 1,174
Auditors—Mudge	1,704	Baxter 1,791
Peck	1,816	Chase 1,809
Coroner—Chase	1,849	Axtell 1,777
Jury Com.—Warren	1,709	Courson 1,736
	MERCER—OFFICIAL. Reps.	Dems.
Supr'e Judge—Gordon	3,301	Ludlow 3,050
State Treas'r—Mackey	3,716	Hutchinson 3,184
Assembly—Barker	3,153	Stranahan 3,638
Treasurer—Powell	3,861	Kelly 3,094
Commissioner—Rounson	3,382	Galloway 3,299
P. Director—Gamble	3,704	Larimer 3,071
Auditor—Ferry	3,858	Porter 3,040
Jury Com—J. A. Leech	3,852	M. Leech 3,075
	LYCOMING—OFFICIAL. Reps.	Dems.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	3,171	Ludlow 2,553
State Treasurer—Mackey	3,175	Hutchinson 3,599
Assembly—Hill	3,039	Petrikin 3,091
" Caldwell	2,876	Bedford 3,295
Treasurer—Longsdorf	3,232	Hagerty 3,267
Commis'r—Gudykunst	3,352	Winegardner 3,446
Jury Com.—Goodige	3,248	Rodearmel 3,505
Auditor—Shoemaker	3,206	Thomas 3,400
	LUZERNE COUNTY.	

The Republicans of Luzerne county have reason to rejoice, as several of the men of their ticken, including two [illegible] of the Legislature, are elected. The *Republican* of the 17th says: "The returns received up to a late hour last night leave no doubt of the election of Mr. Farnham, District Attorney, Col. A. P. Barber, Prothonotary, Mr. Courtright, County Treasurer, and Dr. Throop and Mr. Waddell, members of the Legislature, defeating Dr. Kreesler and Mr. Moore. We regret to say that Capt. Howell is defeated for Clerk of the Courts.

BUCKS COUNTY.

NORRISTOWN, October 18.—Judge Watson's Republican majority in Montgomery county is 47. Mr. W. A. Yerkes, Republican, is elected to the Senate by a majority of 30. Mr. Johnson, Republican, and Mr. Jarrett, Democrat, are elected to the Assembly. The balance of the Democratic ticket is elected. Judge Watson is now President Judge of the district, Bucks and Montgomery, by appointment from the Governor. He has also carried Bucks county, which secures his election. Judge Rogers, Democrat, was his opponent.

XVII SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

SUNBURY, October 18.—Northumberland county gives Dill, Democrat, 567 majority, official, for Senator. Dill has 466 in Union, and 920 in Perry; and Wagenseller, Republican, has 941 in Snyder. Dill's majority in the district is 192.

V. SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

WEST CHESTER, October 18.—Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, Republican, is elected Senator of the Fifth district by 707 majority, by the official count.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, October 19.—Both parties now concede the election of Allen by between 600 and 700 majority. Some few Democrats still hope to figure out the election of Burns, their candidate for Lieutenant Governor, but there is little doubt that the Republicans have elected their whole State ticket with exception of Governor. Official returns have as yet been received from only 78 counties.

CRIMES.

Items from Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 18, 1873.

In a row last night a deaf and dumb man, named Parker, stabbed James Flinn just above the heart, narrowly escaping it and inflicting a severe wound.

While policeman Towsey was trying to stop a fight to-day one of the combatants turned upon him, throwing him over some barrels, and kicked and pinched him badly.

Detectives Fox and Toledo to-day Charles L. Paul, the printer who stole the book of passes over the Wabash Road and committed several forgeries.

A Father Murders His Daughter.

NEW ORLEANS, October 19.—Caroline Hugel, aged twenty-two, from Alsace, was killed by her father, Joseph Hugel, this morning, immediately from the steamship Louisiana. They took passage at Bordeaux, and the father asserts that the daughter, becoming too intimate with a young Frenchman on the steamer, dishonored her family. He promised the captain of the steamer not to molest his daughter on board, but soon after landing he stabbed her twice with a knife fatally.

CASUALTIES.

Train Accident at Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., October 18, 1873.

A very destructive collision occurred on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway in the western part of the city early this morning. The yard engine was switching a freight train. No. 41 running ahead of time under orders, came thundering along and dashed into the switching train. Both engines and several cars were almost entirely destroyed. Fortunately, no one was injured, the firemen and engineers of both trains having jumped off. One of the cars went crashing through a shanty near the track and ran within a few feet of a bed where Mrs. Wells and her child only three days old were lying, but without injury to either.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A large crowd of people assembled around the jail in San Francisco, Saturday, waiting to see if United States Marshal Norris would bring the crew of the Sunrise out ironed to testify against Captain Clark, in the civil case against him. Owing to this threatening demonstration the Marshal refused to bring them out, and said he would only comply with a writ of *habeas corpus*. He will then employ such legal means as may be necessary to keep the prisoners to prevent riotous proceedings on the part of the crowd.

G. Francis Train, who arrived only last week from Europe, having become disgusted with the country, its politics and people, sailed away again on the steamship Ville du Havre, for Liverpool.

By some means the prisoners in New Brunswick, N. J., jail got drunk on Friday, and when sent into the corridor for their customary walk engaged in a general and desperate fight which required the services of all the officers of the prison and police of the town to suppress.

Mr. Williamson, United States Minister to Central America, presented his credentials to the President of Guatemala, on the 9th ult., and was favorably received. Williamson will reside in the capital of Guatemala.

A money order clerk in the postoffice at Atlanta has absconded, having a deficiency.

A girl sixteen years of age, has been murdered and horribly mutilated by a judge at Rio Janerio. He thrust the mutilated remains into a box and buried them, but they were discovered.

A house at Catskill was entered on Friday night by six men, who bound the family and robbed the house of a considerable amount of money, bonds and silver.

One man was killed and four others probably fatally injured by the premature explosion of a blast near Bangor, Me., on Friday.

It is stated that Frank P. Blair, Jr., has been appointed State Superintendent of Insurance, of Missouri, and that he has accepted.

In the case of Means against McKinney and others, for some days before the United States Court at Louisville, for alleged Ku-Kluxing in 1868, in Mercer county, Kentucky, the jury returned a verdict for fifty dollars damages for plaintiff, who claims to have greatly suffered at the hands of ten masked Ku-Klux who attacked his house.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $359,866,488.

Wm. Selby, State Superintendent of Insurance, at St. Louis, has been requested to resign by Governor Hood, on the ground, as is alleged, that serious complaints have been made against him regarding the administration of his office.

Timothy B. Snow, a clerk in the Westfield, Mass., postoffice, has been arrested and confesses to stealing registered letters from the Western mail, which occasionally remains over night in the Westfield postoffice.

The President has pardoned Joseph Luckey, of South Carolina, who was convicted of Ku-kluxism about two years ago and sentenced to eight years in the Albany penitentiary.

Monseigneur DeVere, the first Bishop of the diocese of St. Pierre, has been murdered in the sacristy of a chapel.

A fire occurred recently at Valparaiso, by which ten persons were killed by falling walls.

The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, whose monthly pay roll amounts to nearly one hundred thousand dollars, paid their men in full Saturday afternoon.

Judge Madill of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, yesterday refused to make an order to restrain the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company from re-insuring its risks or disposing of its permanent assets. He decided, however, that an examination as to the solvency of the company is to be held forthwith, before a referee, to be selected by the opposing counsel.

Congressman Shanks, of Indiana, Chairman of the House Indian Committee, as the result of his investigation and observation among the Indians of Washington Territory, recommends in detail the placing of the Indians upon an equal footing with the whites generally in the matters of personal property, testimony, debt, trade, travel, marriage, divorce, criminal law, schools, &c. He has also some recommendations as to the employment of agents and the conduct of the reservations.

The total demand for postal cards has settled down to an average of between 375,000 and 400,000 per day, which is believed to indicate almost exactly the daily consumption at present. All deferred calls for postal cards have now been filled, and the government has about seven millions of them on hand.

The Senate Transportation Committee will hold a session at St. Louis on the 30th inst., at which time they desire to meet persons at the West who may wish to confer with them in regard to the subject of cheap transportation.

Members of the Wilcox Colony Association of Veterans, who intend to establish a colony in Lincoln county, Nebraska, held a meeting last night at New York, for the purpose of raising the amount of a considerable amount of money, bonds and silver.

One man was killed and four others probably fatally injured by the premature explosion of a blast near Bangor, Me., on Friday.

It is stated that Frank P. Blair, Jr., has been appointed State Superintendent of Insurance, of Missouri, and that he has accepted.

In the case of Means against McKinney and others, for some days before the United States Court at Louisville, for alleged Ku-Kluxing in 1868, in Mercer county, Kentucky, the jury returned a verdict for fifty dollars damages for plaintiff, who claims to have greatly suffered at the hands of ten masked Ku-Klux who attacked his house.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $359,866,488.

Wm. Selby, State Superintendent of Insurance, at St. Louis, has been requested to resign by Governor Hood, on the ground, as is alleged, that serious complaints have been made against him regarding the administration of his office.

Timothy B. Snow, a clerk in the Westfield, Mass., postoffice, has been arrested and confesses to stealing registered letters from the Western mail, which occasionally remains over night in the Westfield postoffice.

The President has pardoned Joseph Luckey, of South Carolina, who was convicted of Ku-kluxism about two years ago and sentenced to eight years in the Albany penitentiary.

Monseigneur DeVere, the first Bishop of the diocese of St. Pierre, has been murdered in the sacristy of a chapel.

A fire occurred recently at Valparaiso, by which ten persons were killed by falling walls.

The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, whose monthly pay roll amounts to nearly one hundred thousand dollars, paid their men in full Saturday afternoon.

Judge Madill of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, yesterday refused to make an order to restrain the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company from re-insuring its risks or disposing of its permanent assets. He decided, however, that an examination as to the solvency of the company is to be held forthwith, before a referee, to be selected by the opposing counsel.

Congressman Shanks, of Indiana, Chairman of the House Indian Committee, as the result of his investigation and observation among the Indians of Washington Territory, recommends in detail the placing of the Indians upon an equal footing with the whites generally in the matters of personal property, testimony, debt, trade, travel, marriage, divorce, criminal law, schools, &c. He has also some recommendations as to the employment of agents and the conduct of the reservations.

The total demand for postal cards has settled down to an average of between 375,000 and 400,000 per day, which is believed to indicate almost exactly the daily consumption at present. All deferred calls for postal cards have now been filled, and the government has about seven millions of them on hand.

The Senate Transportation Committee will hold a session at St. Louis on the 30th inst., at which time they desire to meet persons at the West who may wish to confer with them in regard to the subject of cheap transportation.

Members of the Wilcox Colony Association of Veterans, who intend to establish a colony in Lincoln county, Nebraska, held a meeting last night at New York, for the purpose of raising forward relief to fifty-eight of their members who have already set out for the new colony, but who are detained at the emigrant house of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, at Lincoln, for want of means.

The commission of United States engineers appointed by the War Department some time ago, to examine and ascertain whether the bridge now in process o- construction across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, will, when finished, obstruct navigation, have made an elaborate report. They find the bridge, as at present designed, will prove a very serious obstruction to navigation, and as it is impracticable to change the plans of the bridge or raise it, except at enormous cost, they recommend a canal or open cut behind the eastern abutment of the bridge one hundred and twenty feet wide, extending from a point five hundred feet above the bridge to three hundred feet below it, with a draw of the same width.

PRESIDENT GRANT arrived in a special car from the west, Saturday morning at four o'clock, and proceeded to Washington via Pittsburgh, Wangington and Baltimore railroad.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Monarchial Programme.

The Bazaine Court Martial.

Presentation of Sword to General Sickles.

An Insurgent Frigate Sunk

Republicans Active and Hopeful.

Spain.

PRESENTATION TO GEN. SICKLES.

MADRID, October 18.—The Minister of War to-day presented General Sickles, United States Minister, with a sword made expressly for him at Toledo. The hilt is ornamented with the arms of the United States, and on the blade is inscribed the name of the battles in which Gen. Sickles was distinguished.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST A FRENCH CONSUL.

MADRID, October 18.—The Spanish government has made complaint to the government of France that the French Consul in Cartagena has afforded protection to insurgents. A reply has been received promising inquiry into the matter.

AN INSURGENT FRIGATE SUNK—HALF THE CREW DROWNED.

MADRID, October 19.—The British dispatch boat from Cartagena arrived at Alicante last evening with the news that the insurgent frigate Numancia ran into the Fernando El Catolico and sunk her. Over half of the crew of the latter were drowned. The catastrophe is attributed to the inexperience of the officers. Another version of the affair is current here. It is reported that the Numancia fired into and sunk the Fernando El Catolico because she parted company with and refused to obey signals to rejoin the former.

The Minister of Marine has resumed the command in person of the squadron at Gibraltar, which sailed yesterday for Cartagena.

IN SEARCH OF THE GOVERNMENT SQUADRON.

LONDON, October 20, 5 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Cartagena says Contrase and a majority of the members of the Jun a are now on board the insurgent fleet which was seen off Alicante. The fleet did not stop at the latter port but proceeded northward. The opinion at Cartagena is that it is attempting to escape to some place on the coast of Africa, but Contrase gave out that he was going in search of the government squadron. The report of the sinking of the frigate Fernando El Catolico is confirmed. It is believed that all on board were lost, although it was reported at first that many took to the boats.

THE STATE OF CARTAGENA.

MADRID, October 19.—The insurgent squadron from Cartagena was sighted off Alicante on Saturday night. As part of the troops have been withdrawn from town there are fears that will be unable to resist in case acquisitions are made by the insurgents. General Marlones will probably soon retire from the command of the Army of the North on account of bad health.

France.

A PROTEST BY DEPUTIES.

PARIS, October 18.—Eighteen Deputies in the Assembly from the Department of the Seine have signed a manifesto protesting against the attempted restoration of royalty and declaring that they will energetically resist all such schemes.

THE MONARCHIAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, October 18.—A dispatch, reporting the agreement between Count de Chamiord and the monarchial parties in the Assembly, gives the following additional points of the programme to be proclaimed at the opening of the session: The eligibility of all persons to civil employment, universal suffrage, reasonable liberty of the press, and the right of asylum maintained as the flag of France. This last point, however, is open to mutual concessions. The dispatch also says that the Assembly is called to meet not later than the 27th inst.

THE BAZAINE COURT MARTIAL.

VERSAILLES, October 18.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed to-day. In reply to the inquiry why he did not destroy the forts and war material before surrendering to the Germans, the Marshal said he feared the enemy would take revenge, and besides the labor would have been too great. The Duke D'Aumale, President of the Court, asked what greater rigor could the enemy have shown than the one imposed. Bazaine, evading the question, answered that such destruction was unexampled, and the Marshal Mets was never used by the French. In reply to other questions in relation to the flags, the Marshal maintained that he publicly and distinctly ordered them to be destroyed. His orders were left in safety, and brought to the arsenal for immediate destruction. This concluded the examination of the Marshal by the President. Bazaine afterwards made a statement, complaining of his book on Metz being treated as a justificatory memoir, when the truth was it had been written from memory only, without consulting documents. The Governmental Commissary interrogated him as to his knowledge of his wife's whereabouts, and asked him how he came to address in September was at Bazaine answered that he ascertained it from a German newspaper and subsequently from a German officer.

REPUBLICANS ACTIVE AND HOPEFUL.

PARIS, October 19.—The Republicans are working with great activity and energy to counteract the designs of the Monarchists. Ex-President Thiers, in conversation with friends yesterday, spoke confidently of the result. Deputies of the extreme Left held a meeting on Monday and the moderate Republicans on Tuesday. They will probably unite in proposing to the Assembly that the question of restoration of royalty be referred to the Commission which is charged to report on the constitutional laws.

England.

BULLION FOR CENTRAL AMERICA.

LONDON, October 18.—Sixty-nine thousand pounds in bullion were shipped from Southampton to-day for Colon.

JOHN BRIGHT.

LONDON, October 18.—John Bright was to-day re-elected member of Parliament without opposition.

Switzerland.

BISHOP MERMILLOD AND THE OLD CATHOLICS.

GENEVA, October 18.—Bishop Mermillod, from across the French frontier, has issued an interdict against a recent priest elected by the old Catholics of this city, prohibiting their exercises of religious functions. Pere Hyacinthe to-day delivered a powerful sermon in which he took occasion to deny Mermillod's authority and dispute the assumptions of his interdict. The wife of Pere Hyacinthe to-day gave birth to a son.

Austria.

BISMARCK IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, October 19.—Prince Bismarck arrived here to-day and has since been in close conference with the Emperor William. A change in the Prussian Cabinet is rumored, and it is now probable that the Prince will resume his position as President of the Ministry of State in place of Von Roon.

DISSOLUTION OF THE FOLKETHING.

COPENHAGEN, October 18.—The Folkething, having rejected the budget of the ministry, was dissolved by the King.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, October 18.—The steamship Russia, from New York, and Braunschweig from Baltimore, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 18, 2 P. M.—Consols 92¾@92¾. American Securities—5 20s of '65, 93¾; do '67, 96¾; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 91; Erie, 38¾.

Refined petroleum, 13¾ pence.

FRANKFORT, October 18.—5 20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, October 18.—Rentes 88 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 18.—Cotton dull at 7¾@7¾d; sales 10,000 bales; American 3,500; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat 11s 9d@12s. Flour 27s@35s. Corn 31s 6d.

ANTWERP, October 18.—Refined petroleum, 40¾ francs.

FIRE RECORD.

Burning of a Shanty and Its Inmates.

TOLEDO, October 18.—A shanty occupied by a family named Kelly was destroyed by fire this morning, and Kelly, his wife and a grandchild perished in the flames.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—Hartzell & Co.'s Cincinnati Facing Company shops, in the four-story brick building on the river just below the Newport bridge, was consumed at daylight this morning. The walls of the building fell in. The fire extended to Ehler's planing mill and destroyed the second and third stories. Total loss $20,000. Ehler loses $8,000 in building and machinery; insured for $10,000, chiefly in home companies. Hartwell & Co. lose $10,000 in stock; no insurance. The Folding Hat Rack Company lose $2,000 in stock; insured for $1,500.

Memphis and Shreveport.

CAIRO, October 18.—Past Grand Safford has remitted $1,045 dollars to the suffering Odd Fellows of Memphis, the amount contributed by the various lodges of Illinois.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The Stock Exchange has contributed one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, and the Produce Exchange reports subscriptions amounting to over eleven hundred dollars.

The Post acknowledges the receipt of additional contributions, amounting to $525 for Memphis, and $50 for Shreveport, making the total receipts so that office for both cities $1,125.

BOSTON, October 18.—The Odd Fellows of Massachusetts have contributed two thousand dollars in aid of the sufferers at Memphis.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Brunot Treaty.

Indian Delegation at Washington.

The Late Modoc Executions.

Heads of Captain Jack and Schonchin

The Affairs of Jay Cooke & Co.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds.

Internal Revenue Receipts

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19 1873.

The Brunot Treaty—Indians "doing" Washington.

The delegation of Ute Indians headed by Ouvay, now in the city for the purpose of settling the financial provisions of the Brunot treaty, ceding the San Juan mining region in Southwestern Colorado, expect to meet the Secretary of the Interior on Tuesday. The territory is a most valuable acquisition. These Indians are on their first visit to Washington, and during the delay attending the absence of the Secretary have been occupying their time in visiting the public buildings. The Capitol seems to be entirely beyond their comprehension. They asked whether the building was cut out of rock, and when told that it was built in pieces they insisted upon seeing the men, for, said they, it must have been built by the Great Spirit, and not by men. Dispatches recieved here state that there are more delegations on their way.

The Late Modoc Execution.

It is said that after execution the heads of Captain Jack and Schonchin were severed from the bodies and placed in alcohol, and have been forwarded to the Army Medical Museum in this city.

Jay Cooke & Co.

There is a feeling on the part of the creditors of Jay Cook to oppose the appointment of Rollins as trustee for the firm. The failure to secure this appointment will result in the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy.

The First National Bank.

The depositors of the First National bank have been requested to hand in their bank books in order to facilitate the presentation of claims and the adjustment of accounts. It is the general impression that depositors will receive at least seventy per cent.

Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds.

A movement is being started to secure Congressional indorsement of the Northern Pacific Railroad bonds. The principal ground for this request will be the opening of a valuable region. It is known also that a large number of emigrants have settled along the line, and the permanent abandonment of the work will bring great suffering as well as loss upon them. The part the government has already taken in the way of grants of lands will necessitate some further legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, 1873.

ESTIMATES, EXPENSES, ETC.,

Supervising Architect Mullet, in his report to Secretary Richardson in regard to the increased accommodations needed in the Treasury Department says: "I see no means of providing additional accommodation to any offices of this Department unles arrangements can be made to remove some bureau or division of the building being at present entirely inadequate in size for the proper transaction of its business. The rebuilding of the old portion would add very materially to the size of the building and give an increase of accommodation in the wings one third beyond its present capacity. The estimates of General Babcock, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874, amount to $820,042, of which $55,956 is for salaries and $60,000 for repairing and refurnishing the Executive Mansion, &c.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day amounted to $201,355, for the month $3,993,952 and or the fiscal year $30,969,959.

The Cleveland Presbyterian Synod at Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., October 18, 1873.

The Synod of Cleveland met in the First Presbyterian church in this city last evening and was opened with a sermon by the Moderator, J. S. Grims, D.D., of Alliance, O. The beautiful and

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1873.

ONE of the first duties which the people will require Congress, at its approaching session, to perform, is the repeal of the back-pay law. Indeed, the tide of popular opinion is so unmistakably against the grab, the probabilities are that few members will have the hardihood to openly defend it.

IT is understood that the pre-payment of the November interest on government securities will begin to-day. By this disbursement a fund of nearly nineteen millions of dollars in coin will be thrown open, of which four millions and a half is interest on registered bonds, and therefore available immediately. The remainder is chiefly interest on coupon issues, which are principally held in Europe.

THE New York Democratic papers are protesting lustily against any effort to make political capital out of the robbery of the State Treasury. If RAINES, the State Treasurer, had been a Republican, and a candidate on the Republican State ticket, instead of being, as he is, a candidate on the Democratic State ticket, would not the Democratic papers have made political capital out of the robbery? Most assuredly!

THE New York *Bulletin*, high commercial authority, takes ground in favor of Senator SHERMAN'S *Finance Bill*, of last winter, as the only measure of financial relief that is now needed. This bill provided for a resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1874, but that being close at hand, another date would have to be substituted. All such schemes as Free Banking would have to give way before such a remedy as this.

THE New York *Economist* says that the clearness and coolness of judgment which have been developed by the dry goods trade as a body, during the recent monetary pressure, is without parallel in the history of financial revolutions. Of all the various branches that compose this large interest, but two disasters of any importance—one extension and one failure—have occurred as the result of the violence and suddenness of the attack and its duration.

THE experiments annually made at Sandy Hook by the Commission appointed to investigate the causes of the explosion of steamboats, will commence at Sandy Hook next week. The Commission proposes, if possible, to determine by actual experiment some means by which steam boilers may be worked with a greater degree of safety, and to secure the adoption of an accurate safety valve, which shall operate automatically in relieving the pressure above a certain pound. With this object in view the Commissioners invite the suggestions of engineers throughout the country.

THE tone of the leading New York papers on the general financial and commercial situation, indicates that the bottom has been reached, and that confidence is being steadily restored to the public mind. General business, it is affirmed, has never been transacted on a more substantial basis than now, and almost the only obstacle to a season of great prosperity is the condition of the currency. It seems to be the prevalent impression that while individuals may suffer, and the country in general may feel pressed for a time, the late financial flurry will make it better and healthier for all business interests in the end.

THE official returns of the election in this county show that the Republican candidates for Judges of the District Court are elected by handsome majorities, notwithstanding the union of all the elements of the opposition upon the Democratic candidates. As the Temperance men and the Labor Reformers concentrated their vote upon the Democratic candidates, the Republican candidates will be able to assume judicial position without feeling any sense of personal obligation to them. The vote received by Messrs. EWING and WHITE, under the circumstances, is peculiarly flattering to them, and shows that they possess the public confidence, in spite of all factional attempts to underrate them.

THE latest published returns of the commerce of New York show that, from the beginning of the present year down to October 14, the exports of domestic produce and merchandise from New York rose to $236,216,000, an increase of $52,500,000 over the same period last year; while the imports fell $31,700,000 short of the same period last year. By completing the returns for the year and for the whole country, in accordance with the usual ratio, it is estimated that, exclusive of specie, the exports for the year will be about $650,000,000, and the imports $600,000,000. To transform an average annual balance against the country of $100,000,000, into a balance of $50,000,000 in its favor, is an extraordinarily encouraging result to be achieved in one year.

THE outlook for the export trade is exceedingly promising. The people of Europe want bread, and they will get it, if they are compelled to send gold for it. France has no food to export, but must import. The Russian crops are short. Germany has barely a home supply. Ireland now grows nothing for export, except cattle and flax. Wheat and flour will rule high for a year to come, and corn will probably sympathize with the advance in beef and pork. The cotton and tobacco crops are good, and the prices will not decline. If the farmers only realize good prices for their products the industrial interests of the country will remain sound, and no smash-up of the speculators and stock gamblers can injure the vital interests of the country.

VERY few people have any adequate conception of the magnitude of the operations of the United States Assay Office, in New York, or of its importance to the financial interests of the country. Since the flow of gold this way began, nearly five million dollars in sovereigns have been received at this office, assayed, melted, run into bars and sent to the Philadelphia mint for recoinage. The perfection and extent of the facilities offered by the Assay Office may be judged from the fact that in every instance certificates have been given to the depositors of English coin within twenty-four hours after its receipt. These certificates have been redeemed in American coin at the Sub-Treasury, on presentation. There is now afloat and on the way here the enormous sum of nearly three quarters of a million sterling, all of which will require recoinage at this institution.

AN AMENDMENT to the Constitution of New York is to be submitted this year to the voters of that State, which, if adopted, will take away from the people the power to elect Judges, and restore the power of appointment to the Governor. A few of the Republican papers, we regret to see, favor the amendment. The people are the source of all power, and may just as safely be trusted with the power of electing Judges, as with the power of electing a Governor to appoint them. Bad men may, it is true, compass a nomination and election as Judges; but bad men may likewise obtain appointments to the bench from the Governor. The instances are not rare in which bad men have filled the Governor's office, nor were bad judicial appointments a rarity under the old system, to which it is proposed to return. We would rather trust the people, than any man that may be elected Governor.

STEREOTYPED PHRASES.

There is a notable tendency to a fixed phraseology in speaking or writing of particular acts as often as they recur. If, for instance, a man is charged openly with a grave offense, of which he is conscious of being innocent, but is unable, at once, to prove his innocence, he is almost sure to go to the public and ask for "a suspension of public opinion" until he can demonstrate that he is not guilty. Events have often afterwards removed the cloud that has thus fallen upon such unfortunates; but we never knew one of them to attempt to relieve the public opinion from the state of suspended animation in which he had hung it up. "A suspension of public opinion" seems the thing to ask for, when the occasion requires, and he never fails to ask for it in that stereotyped phrase.

In the late monetary crisis every one of the banking institutions that suspended was prompt in giving the assurance that "the suspension was only temporary." It was not merely that *idea* that was conveyed, but it was always conveyed in those particular words. There was no variation in words; no attempt to express the same thought differently; but in every case the delinquents dropped into the use of that particular phrase. They found that ready made to their hands; and they never sought for any other. Indeed, the cards of suspended houses might have been stereotyped by the newspapers, and one form used for all, with only a change of date and names. They all suspended because of "unexpected demands upon them," and because they were "unable to convert their resources into cash." In every case "the suspension was only temporary," the house would "pay dollar for dollar," and each one of them had "an abundance of assets."

We do not stop, now, to comment on the fact that but few of these promises have been redeemed, and that most of the temporary suspensions have become permanent; we only call attention to the fact that the defaulting bankers were as bankrupt in phraseology as in cash; and were as unable to get out of the linguistic rut as they were to pay their depositors. The word market seemed suddenly to have grown tight, and in the consequent scarcity of language they were compelled to use the stereotyped phrases that have grown so familiar.

If we could hope this suspension in the word market was only temporary, and that after the present terrible squeeze, words would flow out again as freely as ever, there would be some consolation in looking forward to the good time coming; but we fear there is no such luck in store. The very next man that is slandered will ask "a suspension of public opinion," with a verdant freshness that will be surprising; and the very next banker that closes his doors in the face of his customers will hasten to hang up a placard assuring them that "the suspension is only temporary." And so it will go on, we suppose, for endless ages to come.

Is there any reason why men should thus make parrots of themselves, and be able to repeat only those phrases they have learned? Can any one account for the fact that the average advertiser will invariably invite the public to "call and examine his goods before purchasing elsewhere," sublimely ignorant of the fact that to purchase elsewhere after examining his goods would be an open condemnation of their cheapness or quality? How is it that such phrases get worked into the minds of people, and slip out, ready-made, whenever the occasion offers?

It is not poverty of thought, for the ideas to be expressed are familiar and of frequent occurrence. The poverty is in the power to express the ideas, and it seems to be universal. We are not philosophical enough to account for this tendency to use a permanent form of expression; we simply call attention to it, and leave to philological speculators the task of accounting for it.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The one question involved in the Ohio election was whether the Democratic party was alive or dead. Mr. GROESBECK declared it was in a "spoiled" condition, and other leading Democrats declared it dead; but Senator THURMAN and his backers contended that the party still lived, and was vigorous enough to fight out its battles to the end.

The result will undoubtedly be interpreted as showing that THURMAN was right, and that the Democratic organization is strong enough and vigorous enough to be maintained. Had the Democracy been beaten as badly in Ohio as they have in Pennsylvania, there would have been an end to that party. Its organization would everywhere have been abandoned, and the members of the party left to form new party associations. The leaders of the Liberal Republicans, and all the morbid, discontented politicians of the country outside of the Liberal organization, looked for and longed for this event, as the forerunner of a political chaos, out of which it was to be their part to evoke the organization of a new party, destined, in their conceptions, to sweep everything before it. The actual result is, consequently, very mortifying to these expectants. They find their hopes dashed, and all their fond anticipations dispelled. There will be no new party to form. The Democrats will adhere to their old organization and name, and will contest, with the Republicans, all State and National issues from now until 1876, under the old name, and under their old leaders; and all things will remain, politically, as they have been.

This much, we feel certain, may be regarded as settled. For all practicable purposes the Democratic party is to be considered as alive, and as the only organization capable of coping with the Republican party. It has demonstrated its possession of the requisite vitality; and all the dreams of such political adventurers as the Chicago *Tribune*, the St. Louis *Republican*, the Chicago *Times*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, The New York *Tribune*, Governor HENDRICKS, Mr. GROESBECK, and the sundry ambitious gentlemen who have built all their hopes upon a new political deal, must be regarded as just so much moonshine. There will be no new deal. The country will be divided, politically, as hitherto, into two parties, the Republican and the Democratic, and those who want to earn their spurs as knights must fight in the lists, under the banners of one or the other of these organizations.

We cannot say that we are sorry that such is the fact. The Democratic party has a history and a past, and claims to be the embodiment of well known principles. We can deduce from its history and its record what it has been, and is, and what it may reasonably be expected to be hereafter. In all this it has the advantage of any new party that could be formed. Its aims and purposes are well settled and understood, while those of any new party would be uncertain and delusive; and it is always better to deal with parties whose record is known, than with those which have a record yet to make. Certainty, in politics, is as valuable an element as it is in business; and the certainty that we will have the Democracy to fight in the near future, instead of some new and untested conglomeration of elements, removes the probable events of the future from the realm of speculation to that of results that may easily be anticipated and readily be foreseen.

THE recent action of the Chinese government in conceding the right of foreign ministers to be presented personally to the Emperor, possesses high political importance; since, in taking this step, that government has broken away from its ideas of fancied superiority, has put the impress of its approval on all its previous acts looking toward an extension of foreign trade and intercourse, has identified itself with the party of progress, and has removed from diplomacy a most difficult and embarrassing question. As long as the court of China arrogated to itself a position of sole and exclusive sovereignty, treaties made by other governments were necessarily unsatisfactory and abnormal, and it was impossible to obtain adequate guarantees for those enterprises of industry, commerce, and Christian beneficence which are now uniting all nations and hastening forward the socialization of the world.

Thank You, Sir.

[From the Minersville Republican.]

Of all the papers in the State none did more valiant service in the cause of Republicanism during the campaign just closed than that able exponent of sound principles, the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. When our candidates for State Treasurer and Supreme Judge were assailed by irresponsible and evil disposed men the COMMERCIAL was the first to investigate the charges and give to the public the facts in a clear and forcible manner, and was remarkably successful in refuting all the base and false charges made against our candidates.

THE Indiana Quakers at a recent convention introduced a very sweeping and important liberal measure, and one which will somewhat astonish the general reader. It was proposed and carried to sweep away all restrictions in regard to marrying out of the society; and Quakers in Indiana are now able to discipline all the members who do so. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who was present, says that none but Quakers can appreciate the importance of this movement, and that he is acquainted with scores at various places who have been disowned from the Society of Friends years ago, not for marrying out themselves, but simply for witnessing the performance of the ceremony in behalf of other members of the society, by a minister of the gospel of another denomination.

THE Philadelphia *North American* thus comments upon an event of peculiar import to the iron trade: "The New York *Shipping List* of the 8th contains an incident of more significance than is often packed in the same space, when it says that no ship of the Black Ball line has arrived at New York from Liverpool, in forty years existence, without an invoice of iron as part of her cargo, until the Charles H. Marshall entered a few days before. After forty years struggle, then so much has been gained by American iron industry!—forty years of trial, suffering, hope, and courage that suggest the like term in the wilderness. One, and a principal packet line, has dispatched a ship from Liverpool to New York without iron in her cargo! It is not the first gun of victorious attainment for American industry, but it is a loud one, and will be heard far and wide."

LIGHT native wines will soon be manufactured in such large quantities in this country that the alleged results of their use in diminishing the consumption of stronger liquors should, in a few years, be made apparent, if their use is to have such results. It is said that this year California will produce twelve million gallons of wine and a large quantity of brandy. Forty thousand acres of land in the State are in vineyard, and besides the grapes used in making wines, there have been produced, during the year, two million pounds of grapes for table use, and fifty thousand pounds of raisins.

"YES, GENTLEMEN," said the Mayor of Memphis the other day to the Aldermen, "we are to a considerable degree guilty of murder." He was speaking of the neglect of proper sanitary precautions, which has made the terrible ravages of the yellow fever possible; and doubtless he said no more than the solemn truth. It would be well if the full scope and applicability of this pregnant confession could be thoroughly impressed upon the hearts and consciences of public functionaries every where, and of every grade.

AUTUMN is in Nature the fullness of life; the grain keeps until then its richest juice; the tree draws with the whole force of its nature on earth and trunk and leaf for sap to enrich its perfect fruit; the flowers whose coloring is the deepest unfold only in this late day; the very sky robs the sun of tints it will be a fruitful seed; Shall be a fruitful seed; Live truly, and thy life shall be A grand and holy creed.

A New York mechanic has invented a steam-engine for propelling street-cars, on which no fire is used, the steam being supplied by a tank which is filled at a building constructed for the purpose, and taken off when it is to be replenished.

The estimates of the Internal Revenue Bureau show a very satisfactory decrease and successful working of the reduced machinery for making collections.

The late chaplain of the Binghampton asylum for inebriates, has written a letter to one of the New York papers, in which he asserts that practically the institution is a failure. Cases of reform, he says, are few. Only three of the eighty-two patients under the first administration have continued in a course of total abstinence, and all these eighty-two belonged to the higher class of society, and are intelligent, well-educated men.

Nevada, with the smallest population of any State in the Union, has one of the most numerously attended and popular State prisons in the country. There is nothing which the young and vigorous enterprise of the West will not accomplish.

The voters in Ohio did one good thing when they went to the polls on Tuesday. By the side of each ballot box there was placed a charity box for the aid of the yellow fever sufferers in Memphis. The returns are not yet all in.

The scarcity of animal food in London has led to the adoption of one rather curious means of increasing the supply. A number of rabbit establishments have been started in different parts of London, and are said to be paying very well. At these places rabbits are being bred in large numbers.

The Manufacturers' Board of Trade of Fall River have voted to recommend a suspension of all the mills two days in each week, and to run only eight hours a day during the other four days for the present.

Financially, the Home Rule agitation does not seem to be getting on well, if we may judge from the statement made at a meeting in Dublin the other day that the Association has in hand only £242 17s. 11d. This is a rather small sum for the purposes of revolution.

What are said to be the richest gold fields in the world have just been discovered in the Argentine Republic. The first discoverers are said to have sold out their claims for $100,000,000. Such statements need not be accepted unreservedly. The Argentine Republic wants emigrants.

Some twenty freight conductors and brakemen on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad have been detected in stealing freight, and discharged. Their operations, it appears, have been going on for a great part.

The financial panic, which began like a fever, with alternate hot and cold fits, has settled down into a steady ague, mild but incessant, which grows a little better from week to week, but has weakened the patient a good deal, and will keep him reduced in strength for months to come.

The San Francisco Police authorities have arrived at the conclusion that they are not authorized to overhaul the Chinese steamers upon their arrival and inquire into the intentions and the character of the Chinese women who come hither.

The beavers of Northern Canada, and the muskrats of these latitudes, are reported as having already commenced to put up double doors and windows to their dwellings, from which the rural seers predict an early and severe winter.

A new saloon car for freight trains has a turret from which the conductor can see the whole of his train at once, and communicate with the engineer and train hands. The brakes can be applied from the turret.

An employee in a Detroit banking-house was accidentally locked in the inner vault the other day, and, after being sought in other directions, was finally discovered there inanimate through suffocation. He was ultimately restored to consciousness.

The net debt of the new city of Boston will be in the vicinity of thirty millions of dollars when consolidation takes effect.

They are shivering in New Orleans. The *Times* says "a change from summer heat to autumn chilliness is seldom accomplished with such rapidity in this latitude."

At last accounts three hundred vessels were building at Glasgow on the Clyde, half of which will be steamers.

One of the acts for which ex-Collector Murphy was assailed by his enemies was the removal from the Custom House of the name of Phelps who has "conveyed" about $800,000 from the State Treasury.

At a Boston restaurant a supply of live trout is kept in a tank, so that epicures may pick out which fish they will have cooked.

A Cincinnati firm lately received a letter from a correspondent in Mississippi, saying—"Gents, I am Due you $26 16-100 which pleas hold up on me a few days I happen to a misfortune this day 2 weeks ago & I had to kill a man in Self Defense which my Lawyer fee cast me 500 00 which throwe me behind a little I am all right now."

PERSONAL.

In the other day accepting from Lieut. Gov. Archibald the Dominion government testimonial for his heroism and bravery displayed at the time of the wreck of steamer Atlantic, Rev. Mr. Ancient said that he had only performed an act of duty when putting forth exertion to save the life of the chief officer of the ship and attending to the wants of the rescued. He was fully sensible of, and deeply appreciated the many testimonials, public and private, which he had received in acknowledgment of his conduct on that occasion. But if he had not done what he did, he felt that he would be unfitting in a common duty he owed to his fellow-man.

Alexander Agassiz, son of the great naturalist, has apparently inherited a good deal of his father's ability, having just won the Walker prize of the Boston Society of Natural History for his investigations in the embryology, geographical distribution and natural history of the echinoderms.

The chief steward of one of the German steamers is a genuine Count. He speaks five languages and is a brilliant performer on the piano.

Lawrence Barrett, the actor, is lying very ill at St. Louis from inflammation of the bowels and the brain.

Dr. Henry Schliemann, whose excavations in the neighborhood of ancient Troy has been so liberally rewarded with precious discoveries, is now engaged in publishing a narrative of his three years' labors, to be accompanied by a quarto atlas containing 213 photographs, representing more than 3,500 of the more than 100,000 alleged Trojan relics secured by him.

"Poems by the Claimant's Counsel," is a feature in a recent number of the London *Mirror*. Certain of the poems, bearing on matters connected with Dr. Kenealy's legal experience, are exceedingly curious.

Louis Riel, the Manitoban rebel, has been elected to the Canadian Parliament by acclamation, and has left for Ottawa, although he is under indictment in Manitoba, jointly with Lepine, one of his staff, during the rebellion, for the murder of Scott. His election at this time has unusual significance, as the indictment which was procured against him was an act of bad faith on the part of the Canadian government, which had granted a general amnesty both to himself and Lepine. The election, therefore, is evidently intended as a rebuke to the government.

The Brooklyn *Argus* says: "The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is the Colossus of American humor. His introduction of the Hev. Dr. Stoughton, of London, to the audience at the Academy, last evening, was recognized as a master-piece of fun. The doctor was quite overcome by it, but managed to muster strength enough to reply as follows: 'Ladies and gentlemen, I am appalled at the length and breadth of American humor. It is bounded on the north by the aurora Borealis, on the east by the rising sun, on the south by the Tropic of Cancer, and on the west by the Day of Judgment.'" What Beecher had done was to allude to the Darwin theory, and to illustrate it by asserting that an American is a fully developed Englishman.

SAGHALIEN Island, the subject of the reported dispute between the governments of Japan and Russia, is a long narrow island, off the southeast coast of Siberia, separated from the main land by the gulfs of Tartary and Saghalien. It has an estimated area of 49,000 square miles. The northern portion formerly belonged to the Chinese, but has been acquired recently by Russia. The southern end of the island belongs to Japan, and it is geographically one of the Japan islands. The island is mountainous, but little is known of the interior. The other islands on the coast of Asia are rich in mineral deposits, and it is probable that Saghalien Island has the same general formation as those in the same chain.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following synopsis of monthly report No. 12, which is now in press. It contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended June 30, 1873, and the twelve months ended the same, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1872:

Months ended June	Imports.	*Domestic exports.	Foreign exports.
30, 1873	$ 49,814,697	$ 40,345,593	$ 3,141,191
30, 1872	29,189,227	42,440,444	1,966,563
Twelve months ended June 30, 1873	663,410,597	378,938,295	28,149,681
Twelve months ended June 30, 1872	642,136,796	564,280,371	32,709,749

*Specie values.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

If June is the pearl of our American year, then October is certainly its opal. Of the two, we sometimes think the opal has the richest setting. Those, however, who wish to see the magnificence of the autumn foliage, should not delay their visit to the country too long. The winds are shaking the leaves off the trees very rapidly.

The attempt to secure irrigation for the western plains, instead of being made by the Federal government, should be entrusted to our railway presidents. The deserts of Colorado can be readily dampened by the genius that has watered the stock of the New York Central.

Six hundred different railroad companies receive pay for carrying the mails. The aggregate length of the railroad service in the United States is now nearly 65,000 miles, and is increasing at the rate of over 5,000 miles per annum.

THE Governors are failing into line after the President on the Thanksgiving business. Gov. Washburn appoints the 27th of November.

NEARLY two million of salmon eggs, taken from California waters, are to be placed in hatching-houses on the Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, and James river.

Winter has set in early in the Far West. Eight inches of snow fell in Wyoming and Utah last Friday, and the Union Pacific trains were delayed several hours thereby.

Tally one for Darwin. A child in Lexington, Mo., was born with a "real, unmistakable tail several inches long," which a doctor has had to amputate to get it out of the way.

There is now a certain prospect that the great raft which has been an obstruction in the Red river, in Louisiana, ever since the advent of white men in this country will soon be removed, and that navigation will be opened for steamers from Shreveport, La., to Jefferson, Texas.

Although Dukes county, Massachusetts, has probably been in existence for two hundred years it never sent a convict to the State prison until last Monday. It wants it distinctly understood, however, that the two men "sent up" on that day were outcasts from the abandoned and profligate state of Vermont.

No sooner has Boston begun to assume metropolitan proportions than the necessity of a great public park is warmly considered.

Irishmen in Missouri are in favor of the establishment of an Emigrant Bureau in New York, with branches in all the States. This plan they think would protect emigrants from outrage and spoliation when they land, and enable them to reach their destination in the cheapest and most speedy manner.

Think truly, and thy thoughts
Shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly, and each word of thine
Shall be a fruitful seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A grand and holy creed.

A New York mechanic has invented a steam-engine for propelling street-cars, on which no fire is used, the steam being supplied by a tank which is filled at a building constructed for the purpose, and taken off when it is to be replenished.

The estimates of the Internal Revenue Bureau show a very satisfactory decrease and successful working of the reduced machinery for making collections.

The late chaplain of the Binghampton asylum for inebriates, has written a letter to one of the New York papers, in which he asserts that practically the institution is a failure. Cases of reform, he says, are few. Only three of the eighty-two patients under the first administration have continued in a course of total abstinence, and all these eighty-two belonged to the higher class of society, and are intelligent, well-educated men.

Nevada, with the smallest population of any State in the Union, has one of the most numerously attended and popular State prisons in the country. There is nothing which the young and vigorous enterprise of the West will not accomplish.

The voters in Ohio did one good thing when they went to the polls on Tuesday. By the side of each ballot box there was placed a charity box for the aid of the yellow fever sufferers in Memphis. The returns are not yet all in.

The scarcity of animal food in London has led to the adoption of one rather curious means of increasing the supply. A number of rabbit establishments have been started in different parts of London, and are said to be paying very well. At these places rabbits are being bred in large numbers.

The Manufacturers' Board of Trade of Fall River have voted to recommend a suspension of all the mills two days in each week, and to run only eight hours a day during the other four days for the present.

Financially, the Home Rule agitation does not seem to be getting on well, if we may judge from the statement made at a meeting in Dublin the other day that the Association has in hand only £242 17s. 11d. This is a rather small sum for the purposes of revolution.

What are said to be the richest gold fields in the world have just been discovered in the Argentine Republic. The first discoverers are said to have sold out their claims for $100,000,000. Such statements need not be accepted unreservedly. The Argentine Republic wants emigrants.

Some twenty freight conductors and brakemen on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad have been detected in stealing freight, and discharged. Their operations, it appears, have been going on for a great part.

The financial panic, which began like a fever, with alternate hot and cold fits, has settled down into a steady ague, mild but incessant, which grows a little better from week to week, but has weakened the patient a good deal, and will keep him reduced in strength for months to come.

The San Francisco Police authorities have arrived at the conclusion that they are not authorized to overhaul the Chinese steamers upon their arrival and inquire into the intentions and the character of the Chinese women who come hither.

The beavers of Northern Canada, and the muskrats of these latitudes, are reported as having already commenced to put up double doors and windows to their dwellings, from which the rural seers predict an early and severe winter.

A new saloon car for freight trains has a turret from which the conductor can see the whole of his train at once, and communicate with the engineer and train hands. The brakes can be applied from the turret.

An employee in a Detroit banking-house was accidentally locked in the inner vault the other day, and, after being sought in other directions, was finally discovered there inanimate through suffocation. He was ultimately restored to consciousness.

The net debt of the new city of Boston will be in the vicinity of thirty millions of dollars when consolidation takes effect.

They are shivering in New Orleans. The *Times* says "a change from summer heat to autumn chilliness is seldom accomplished with such rapidity in this latitude."

At last accounts three hundred vessels were building at Glasgow on the Clyde, half of which will be steamers.

One of the acts for which ex-Collector Murphy was assailed by his enemies was the removal from the Custom House of the name of Phelps who has "conveyed" about $800,000 from the State Treasury.

At a Boston restaurant a supply of live trout is kept in a tank, so that epicures may pick out which fish they will have cooked.

A Cincinnati firm lately received a letter from a correspondent in Mississippi, saying—"Gents, I am Due you $26 16-100 which pleas hold up on me a few days I happen to a misfortune this day 2 weeks ago & I had to kill a man in Self Defense which my Lawyer fee cast me 500 00 which throwe me behind a little I am all right now."

FROM LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Man Killed by a Tree—Another Struck by a Locomotive—Child Whipping Extraordinary, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
LOCK HAVEN, October 14, 1873.

Matthew Smith, of Block House, Tioga county, was instantly killed last Friday while working on a timber job at Three Runs, Clearfield county, by the falling of a tree. His remains were brought to this city on Saturday, and thence sent home. He was twenty-two years old and married.

Thomas Powell, of Clearfield township, started to walk from Wayne station to Lock Haven last Friday night, and becoming weary, he sat down on a tie to rest and fell asleep. He awoke to find himself lying at the foot of a high embankment, down which he had been thrown by a freight locomotive. Though terribly hurt, he finished his journey, arriving here about 2 o'clock A. M. He was placed in charge of Dr. Armstrong, who found his back to be badly bruised, his cheek and part of his nose torn away, and his scalp cut through to the skull from the eyebrow to the crown. He was able to return home yesterday.

John Bechtol, a teacher in the Fifth ward, has been held to bail in $200 for brutally beating a ten year old lad named Bressler with a club. The little fellow's back was terribly bruised and lacerated, and had to receive the care of a physician. It is strange that the practice of whipping should be retained in our public schools, after having been abolished in the navy, the penitentiaries, and all reformatory institutions. Perhaps when our murderers, thieves, swindlers, etc., become as hardened as little ten-year old boys and girls, it will be necessary to restore the whipping post and cat-o'-nine-tails. But if a students were to be beaten in New York, as this child Bressler has been, Bergh would have the perpetrator arrested and severely punished for his brutality.

Our two banks have stood against the panic without flinching, and met every demand upon them promptly. This is creditable. The Lock Haven National, Hon. L. A. Mackey's bank, was one of the very few that went through the crisis of 1857 without closing its doors. The First National is a comparatively new institution, and is managed entirely by Gravenstein Kentzing, the youngest Bank Cashier in the State. The test just applied to his discretion and ability was a severe one, but he comes out triumphantly.

Marmaduke Pearce, son of Rev. J. J. Pearce, of Pottsville, died on Thursday last, of consumption, and his remains were brought to Lock Haven for interment. He was a young man of much promise, and would have graduated at medicine the coming spring. His father formerly resided here, and represented this district in the 35th Congress.

The Presbyterian Synod of Harrisburg will meet in this city on Thursday of next week.

The season is closing gloriously. There has not been too much of frost, and the mountain foliage is permitted to ripen into a perfect fullness of gorgeous colors before it dies and falls. Have many of your city readers ever been to Lock Haven? I fancy that you deem it a rather obscure place, hardly worth the visiting, for you have never condescended to notice us until lately. But I tell you that we have as grand a location as nature could design for a city. Our northern boundary is the West Branch and our southern the Bald Eagle, both magnificent streams, forming a broad triangle, the apex of which is reached about a mile below the city proper. Thus we have a beautiful plain, level and fertile, and large enough to accommodate a city the size of Pittsburgh. Above us the West Branch breaks through a gap in the mountains on the left, while the Bald Eagle flow along at the foot of another mountain on the right, and between these two mountains lies Flemington, now known as the Fifth Ward. The fragment of mountain to the right of the west branch affords a site for the new Normal school building and is irregularly and romantically divided by gaps and ruins. Below the two ranges on either side close up apparently, leaving only a narrow and winding valley which the eye cannot follow. Thus, you see, we are surrounded by an amphitheater or rather triangle of mountains broken only by the single narrow outlook towards Flemington. To the south is the gap in which our reservoir is established. This is not, in reality, a valley but a slight and gradual letting down of the mountain from each direction. Our water supply, drawn from a magnificent stream running through this gap, is as pure and as reliable as any city on the continent can boast. We have just finished a new reservoir of three or four times the capacity of the one now in use, and when this is once filled we shall have a water supply sufficient for a city of four or five times our present size. On the north, across the river, the mountains rise more gradually than on the south, and some fine farming lands are under cultivation almost up to the very summit.

The mountains are just now in their "best estate," and the panorama that is open to view on every side is worth a trip of many miles to see. We go abroad from here in summer time to seek rest and health, but we wish people would come here in the fall to view nature in the splendor of its colorings. I have seen October pictured as a welder of the sickle and a gatherer of sheaves, but I would sooner fancy him an artist, swinging his brush over the landscape, and scattering his richest hues of crimson, gold and crimson again upon a background of green along the mountain sides. He is a grand old fellow, who improves with age, and his tints are never more mellow or more harmoniously blended than in this year of grace, 1873.

WEST BRANCH.

Troops of Ailments Vanquished.

On account of the promptness with which it checks the fevers generated by unhealthy exhalations, Hostetter's Bitters is considered an indispensable family medicine on the borders of our Southern and Western rivers, and in new settlements where the plough and the axe are for the first time disturbing the solitudes of nature. Its reputation, however, is not confined to such localities. Wherever the elements of disease are rife it is the surest safeguard of health; wherever sickness prevails, it is efficacious as a remedy. Among the serious diseases which it is guaranteed to control are indigestion, biliousness, and all the minor ailments connected with derangements of the stomach, the liver and the bowels—such as heartburn, headache, flatulence, costiveness, nausea, distaste for food, languor and debility, palpitation of the heart, trembling of the hands, noises in the ears, disordered vision, disturbed sleep, and mental inquietude. As these physical and mental disturbances tend to a general failure of all the powers of the system, they should be at once corrected—as they always may be by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid on the first Days of May and November, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
Wm. Eaghen, J. L. Graham, S. S. Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, H. C. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Real Estate Savings Bank,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ASSETS MAY 1, 1873.....$826,253 77
SURPLUS FUND.....59,875 30
Six Per Cent. Interest on Deposits,
PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.
The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.
President—Isaac Jones.
Vice Presidents—Wm. D. Moody, Jr., Jno. Caldwell.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.
TRUSTEES.
Isaac Jones, C. G. Hussey,
Wm. D. Moorhead, Jas. D. Weeds,
Jacob Painter, Jno. P. Henderson,
Harvey Childs, R. F. Hunter,
Wm. K. Nimick.
Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 7 o'clock to 9. M

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—
This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in the large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal and Stockton streets, overlooking the Park. Mr. WAKEHAM, the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 9 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

INSURANCE.

"ÆTNA,"
OF
Hartford.
CAPITAL $3,000,000.
Losses Paid in 54 Years - - - $39,000,000 00
Losses Paid in Past 16 Months - 9,000,000 00
Assets March 1, 1873.
Cash in Hand and in Bank.....$ 867,783 50
Mortgage Bonds and Real Estate fixtures.....1,425,035 00
Bank Stock.....1,337,030 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other Securities.....2,350,978 96
Total.....$5,980,867 46

"ORIENT,"
OF
Hartford.
Cash Capital, $350,000.
Assets September 1, 1873
Cash on Hand and in Bank.....$ 26,823 72
Loans Secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages.....310,268 17
National Bank Stock.....118,747 50
Railroad Stocks and Bonds.....145,245 00
Total.....$601,065 39
Liabilities.
Outstanding Losses.....$ 32,707 65
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
S. S. CARRIER,
Agent,
NO. 59 FOURTH AVENUE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
In Bankruptcy.
C. OTTO HARTUNG,

A Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 25TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 98 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.
M S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

CAPERTON'S DINING ROOMS—
No. 60 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.
First class Meals for Ladies and Gentlemen.
We are prepared to supply Balls and Parties with Suppers at reasonable rates on the shortest notice.
Dinner Tickets, 15 meals for $6 00.

DRY GOODS.
AT
McKEE'S.
DRY GOODS
FOR
Fall and Winter.
Choice
Dry Goods.
Rich
Dry Goods.
Fine
Dry Goods.
Cheap
Dry Goods.
Dry Goods
For Ladies.
Dry Goods
For Men.
Dry Goods
For Misses.
Dry Goods
For Boys.
Dry Goods
For All,
At Lowest Prices,
AT
A. D. McKEE,
No 59 Market Street.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have just received and are now offering the most complete
Stock of Medium and Fine
Dress Goods
On Exhibition in this Market.
Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's
BLACK SILK.
CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED
AMERICAN SILK,
In Black and Cloth Shades.
All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.
Black Alpacas,
Mohair Lustres,
Brilliantenes,
Irish and French Poplins,
Repps,
French Merinos,
Cashmeres,
*Biarretz

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HULL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

October 18, 1873.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
Sixes	100	100	100	100	100	100
Western Union Tel	59	58⅞	58⅞	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
Quicksilver		22¾				
Pacific Mail	31½	32⅜		32	32⅛	32⅜
Adams Express		81		81		
Wells-Fargo Express		90			90	
American Express				53½		
United States Express		54		54		
New York Central	93½	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Erie	45	44½		45	45	45
Michigan Central						
Michig. S. and N. Ind	67	65½		66½	65¾	66
Illinois Central		93		92		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		79	78	78		
Chicago and N. W	70½	70¾		70⅜	70⅜	70½
Chicago and N. W. pref					85	85
Rock Island	91½	90½	90½	90	91½	91¾
St. Paul	84½	84	84	84	84¼	84⅜
St. Paul, pref		94¾		94		93
Fort Wayne	42	41½		42¼	42	42¼
Ohio and Mississippi		30		30½		30½
Union Pacific	18⅞	19¼		19	18⅞	
Lake Shore		93				
Boston, Hartford & Erie		13⅝		13⅝		13½
Harlem		119		119		119½
C. C. & I. C	21¾	21½		21⅝	22	
Hannibal & St. Joseph		31½				
Hannibal & St. J. pref		51½				

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania R. R.	45⅞	Phila and Erie	16
Reading	56½	Pittsburgh 5's	72
United Companies	114	A. V. R. R. 7 3-10s	
Oil Creek	16⅝	Central Trans	42
Lehigh Valley	55	Empire Trans	

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 18, 1873.

REMARKS—From all sections of the country, both by mail and telegraph, has the cheertul tidings continued to come ever since the elapse of the first week of the late financial panic, "that the worst is over," "confidence is again restored," "business is being resumed through its wonted channels," and much of the same sort. Perhaps it is well to send forth broadcast such utterances on the eve of the bursting out of any excitement for the purpose of allaying it. But the calm, collected and thoughtful business man—will he be lead to believe such utterances, without first carefully weighing them all? We think not. Facts are stubborn things, and to these alone he looks with confidence for the truth. In the first place he reasons thus: If the boasted confidence has been restored, where has all the money gone with which to do business? The banks tell him they have not got it, and his creditors say they cannot obtain any with which to meet their engagements. In this dilemma he, in turn, refuses to sell unless for cash, and, as a consequence, business all over the country, is more or less at a "dead lock," only waiting for those who have their funds hoarded-up to get over their scare and invest their money in such institutions and securities as have safely weathered the financial storm. Until this is done no more business will be transacted than is necessary to supply immediate wants. As a result, our grain and produce cannot be moved. Take Pittsburgh's produce houses for an example. Barrels, boxes, sacks, &c., are piled tier on tier high. In the position he occupies remained for some time, and will likely continue so unless some aid is brought to their relief. By every mail from Europe do we hear cries of distress for breadstuffs. To this source, if no other, do we look for a revival of business this winter. Facts and figures adduced from the leading press and writers of Great Britain can be relied upon, the breadstuff yield has been under-estimated by some sixteen million bushels, and if such is the case England alone will furnish a ready market this winter for all the breadstuffs the United States can spare. By every steamer from Europe do we learn further discouraging accounts of the wheat harvest of Germany and other wheat growing countries. On the contrary, our country has been blessed with abundant harvests of all kinds, and our surplus supplies of food and clothing will attract gold from Europe in exchange, and we cannot but say that the winter looks as unpromising as it might.

We would call the attention of our readers to the following table, showing the receipts of produce at this point for the past week:

Apples, bbls	3,373	Cheese, bxs	1,569
Butter, pkgs	192	Flour, bbls	6,355
Bacon, lbs	925	Flax, sacks	9,560
Bacon, pieces	3,745	Potatoes, bush	21,485
Barley, sacks	14,551	Rye, sacks	4,755
Corn, sacks	4,320	Wheat, sacks	21,485

Below will be found the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

Apples, bbls	316	Flour, bbls	1,643
Butter pkgs	28	Potatoes, bush	5,951
Cheese, bxs	280		

The following are the wholesale and retail prices for the various articles enumerated below:

ALES—The supply continues fully equal to the demand, with a very fair trade to report. English ales, however, are in light stock with the demand exceeding the supply. We quote: Bass' pale—No. 1 XX, $10; porter $10; India ale, $11 00 ₩ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 25 gallons, $22 75@24; bbls, 36 gallons, $27 25@44; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 00@65; in cases, bottled, $2 75; Guinness and Youngers's stouts, $3 75; Caswells & Hazard's ginger ale, $2.

ASHES—Do not seem to improve any in demand, with but a limited stock to report as having been transacted. In an inspection warehouse in New York we are informed the stock of pearls is 735 barrels, and that of pearls to be 111, making a total of 847 barrels. We quote: Soda ash, commercial, 4½c; do refined, 5@5½c; hittle, 4¼@5c; arsenic, 5½c; pot ash, 9c; pearl ash, 11½c; black lead, 4¼@5c.

BEANS—Supply good and demand moderate at $2 90@3 00 ₩ bushel for medium and $2 75@2 90 for Lima.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The demand continues excellent, thereby giving no diminution to report. We quote: ¼ lb cans $1 60 ₩ doz; ½ lb cans $3; 1 lb cans $5 56; 5 lb cans $26; 10 lb wooden boxes, 40c ₩ lb.

BROOMS—Are firm at the following quotations: No. 6 X X, $2 50 ₩ doz; No. 7, $2 75 ₩ doz; No. 4, $3 ₩ doz: No. 3, $2 50 ₩ doz: No. 2, $2 25 ₩ doz: No. 1, $1 75 ₩ doz; No. 1 Shakers, $3 50 ₩ doz; No. 2 Shakers, $2 ₩ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand continues quite fair. The stock continues quite ample for all inquiry, and we can quote it at 5@5½c ₩ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The Board met this (Saturday) afternoon, and besides adopting minor new rules and regulations for the government of trade revised the prices for everything, as will seen by our quotations given below: Sugar cured, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 14½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 10½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, ₩ lb, 12½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 14c; beef tongues, sugar cured per dozen, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₩ lb, 9½c; bacon rib sides, ₩ lb, 10c; bacon short rib sides, ₩ lb, 10½c; bacon clear sides, ₩ lb, 11½c; bacon pork, $17. Lard, prime leaf, in tierces, ₩ lb, 9¼ refined for summer use, in tierces, ₩ lb, 9½c; refined for summer use, in half bbls, ₩ lb, 10c; refined for summer use, in buckets, ₩ lb, 11c; refined in 5 lb caddies, ₩ lb, 12½c; refined in 5 lb caddies, ₩ lb, 12c; refined in 3 lb pails, ₩ lb, 12½c; refined in 3 lb pails, ₩ lb, 12½c. Bologna sausage, ₩ lb, 10.

BUTTER—There is not a very active trade to report, buyers not being very ready in this market. Everybody seems to be purchasing as sparingly as possible. There is a very fair stock on hand and roll butter can be quoted at 25@27c ₩ lb; solid packed 20@23c ₩ lb, and medium at 15@17c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—Is in but moderate request, viz: 3@3½c for green; 3½@4c for self-working; red top, 4@6c.

CANNON OIL—Is in fair request at 17c ₩ gal. retailed from store.

CEMENTS—The following are the retailing quotations: Beeson's Phœnix, $2 25@2 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CIDER—New cider has made its appearance in this market. The demand, as yet, continues light, as is usually the case for the first, which matures, or pearance, as it is usually made from bruised apples, and not from solid fruit. Dealers are holding it at $9@10 ₩ bbl, which we think is rather high.

CHESTNUTS—Owing to the limited demand, have declined. The receipts have been quite liberal, and we can quote them at $5 00 per bush.

CANNED GOODS—Dealers continue firm in their views relative to the recent advance in prices, and report an excellent trade throughout the entire list. We quote: 2 lbs blackberries, ₩ dozen, $2 25; 2 lbs white cherries, $3 00; 2 lbs red cherries, $3 00; 2 lbs green gages, $3 00; 2 lbs damsons, $2 25; 2 lbs peaches, $3 40; 2½ lbs California pears, $5 00; 2 lbs egg plums, $3 25; 2 lbs Damson plums, $2 75; 2 lbs pineapple, $3 75; 2 lbs quinces, $3 25; 2 lbs strawberries, $2 50; 2 lbs blueberries, $2 50; 2 lbs huckleberries, $2 75; 2 lbs lima beans, $3 00; 2 lbs string beans, $2 00; 2 lbs Winslow's corn, 90c; 2 lbs sugar corn, $2 75; 2 lbs Baltimore corn, $2 75; 2 lbs extra sugar corn, $3 00; 3 lbs succotash, $3 25; 3 lbs tomatoes, $2 40; 2½ lbs pumpkins, $2 65; 1 lb California salmon, $2 25; 2 lbs California salmon, $3 50; 1 lb fresh salmon, $2 75; 2 lbs fresh salmon, $5 00; 1 lb fresh lobsters, $2 75; 2 lbs fresh lobster, $5 25; 1 lb cove oysters, $1 15@1 40; 2 lbs Cove oysters, $2 60@2 75; 1 lb spiced oysters, $1 75; 2 lbs spiced oysters, $3 00; tomato catsup, quarts, $2 75; tomato catsup, pts, $1 75. Halford sauce, pints, $4 25; Halford sauce, ½ pints, $2 50.

Mustard—Imitation French mustard, ₩ doz, $1 50; imperial French mustard, $2 50; Coleman's ⅓ D. S. F, $2 10; Coleman's ⅓ do, $3 75; Coleman's 1 do, $5 00; Coleman's ½ do, $9 00; Coleman's 1 do, $17 00; English mustard, ₩ doz, $1 50; English.

Pickles—Medium, bbls, $10; medium, half bbls, $5 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $7 50; pints, pails or kegs, ₩ doz, $1 50; quarts, pails or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, pails, $3 75; gallons, pails, $5 50; Heinzer's gherkins, small, $1; English chow chow, pints, $5 75; English chow chow, quarts, $6 50; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 75; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 50; English cauliflower, pints, $3 75; English cauliflower, quarts, $6 50; English picalli, pints, $3 75; English picalli, quarts, $6 50; English sliced onions, pints, $3 75; English sliced onions, quarts, $6 50; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $8 50; English gherkins, pints, $4 50; English gherkins, quarts, $8 50; English Worcestershire pints, $4 50.

CORN MEAL—Business can be reported as only moderate at $90 ₩ ton. Bolted meal from store in small lots $1 ₩ 100 lbs, is retailed.

CHEESE—The demand continues very fair, notwithstanding the firmness with which the stock is held, continue to hold them. The make of cheese known to the trade as the Young America looks very fine. It is not so milky or cheesy as the cheese which is usually put on the market. Instead, it is made in 5 ℔ packages, seven of which go to the ordinary box. Our figures given below are taken from actual sales and can be relied upon as correct, viz: Young America 12½c; prime New York Goshen 14½c ₩ lb; Ohio factory in round lots, at 13½@14c for August make, and 14½@14½c for September make, in a jobbing way 15c. There is little inquiry for farm dairy. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 17 @18c ₩ lb.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair request at 8@9c for prime. Dark lard, for lard oil, 7@7½.

CRACKERS—Our cracker bakers report trade as excellent, being pushed to their utmost to fill their pressing orders. But notwithstanding all this prices remain unchanged as follows: Lemon crackers, 12c; ginger snaps, 13c; sugar crackers, 12c; soda crackers, 12c; sugar crackers, 10c; butter crackers, 12c; water crackers, 7c ₩ lb.

EGGS—Do not seem to be in the same good request they were a few weeks ago. Perhaps the reason is the same as in the East where customers have become to learn that eggs, instead of giving them fresh eggs, palm off a stock from "ice houses" or "limed" and "cullings." This has a tendency to create distrust and make trade rule dull, as it has done during the past week at 22c ₩ doz.

FISH—Prices rule very firm. We quote our quotations—Extra No 1 mess mackerel, $25; No 1 mess mackerel, $23; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $23; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $19; No 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No 2 shore mackerel, $15; No 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No 3 mackerel, $11; No 3 mackerel, $10; split Labrador herring, $5 50 ₩ white fish, $7 ₩ bbl; No 1 trout, $7 ₩ bbl; extra large Georges codfish, $7 50 ₩ 100; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 ₩ 100.

FLOUR—Our dealers have no difficulty in selling all they can receive, if they accede to buyers' terms, as generally is the case before making any settlement. This, however, they decline to do, except to refine very rare instances. We can continue to quote at the following prices, for which everything is held very firm:

Fancy Louis	$9 00
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	7 75
Good Ohio red wheat	7 50@7 00
Wisconsin spring wheats	7 00
Minnesota Spring wheats	6 75

GRAIN—Not a few complaints from wholesale dealers have been compelled to retail their grain in small lots for cash at the usual advance, for the sake of coming money to send to other markets to make purchases, as it is only cash by which western men will take their produce with. Our attention has been called to the loss sustained by the shrinkage in grain. From a series of experiments made to test the average loss in weight, by drying it the average loss in weight, by drying it has been ascertained that wheat loses one-fourteenth and corn one-fifth by the process. With this fact adduced, it will be observed that farmers will make more money by selling their wheat in December at $1 32 than if they wait until the following June, unless they then obtain $1 50@1 55 for the same grade. In the same way will they make more money by selling unshelled corn at 75c ₩ bushel in the fall than if they wait until the following summer and obtain $1 00 ₩ bushel. We learn that this estimate is made on the basis of interest at seven per cent., without taking into account the depreciation of vermin. Trade ruled quiet throughout the day, and the following were the only sales we could learn:

1 car No. 3 barley, in bags.....$1 25
1 car No. 3 barley, in elevator.....1 35
1 car white oats, in sacks.....48
½ car white oats, in sacks.....48
1 car high mixed corn, in elevator.....64
1 car ear corn, to arrive.....

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	643	Corn, sacks	1,360
Oats, sacks	522	Rye, sacks	1,020

GROCERS' MARKET—The week closed up quiet with prices firm for everything at the reduced prices. Coffees received a little in the East yesterday under favorable news being received from Rio to the effect that on all good and prime cargoes an advance of ¼c ₩ lb had been ordered. This, as yet, has had no effect on our home market, as our dealers seem to be reluctant to order an advance here unless the ¼c advance is well maintained elsewhere. Sugars remain inactive, but there is a very fair trade reported doing in teas. The remainder of the list remains nominally unchanged, and we can continue to quote:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 11¾c; granulated, 11¾c; powdered, 11¾c; cut loaf, 12¾c; A, 11c; B, 10¾c; extra C, 10¼c; circle C, 10¾c; Franklin extra C, 10c; Franklin extra C, No 2, 9¾c; Franklin C, yellow, 8¾c; Johnson & Sons C, 9¼c; other grades, 7@8c.

Coffee—Green—Rio fair, 23c ₩ lb; Rio, good, 24c ₩ lb; Rio, strictly prime, 25c ₩ lb; Rio, choice, 26c ₩ lb; Java, 30c ₩ lb. Roasted—Rio, loose, 29¾c ₩ lb; roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 30c ₩ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 35c ₩ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson, 50c@$1 10 ₩ lb; gunpowder, 50c@$1 25 ₩ lb; imperial, 50c@$1 00 ₩ lb; Japan, 55c@$1 00 ₩ lb; Oolong, 25@85c ₩ lb; fancy, $1 00 ₩ lb; Souchongs, 25@85c ₩ lb.

Syrups—Codfish, 28@36c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 75@80c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¼c; Patna, 8¾@9c; Carolina, 10c. *Pearl Barley*—Nos. 2 and 6, 3c ₩ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4¾c ₩ lb.

Candles—Star, 21c ₩ lb; stearine, 14c ₩ lb; mould, 12c@12½c ₩ lb.

GARLIC—Is freely offered for sale, and dealers are asking 15c ₩ lb.

HAY—Unchanged; the receipts continue large with the demand light. We learned of a sale of two cars timothy hay at $19@20 ₩ ton. The market price is generally about $20@24 ₩ ton.

HOMINY—Is in good supply, and the demand light at $5 00 ₩ bbl.

HONEY—The receipts have been quite liberal. We can quote choice clover at 40c ₩ lb, and buckwheat at 30@32c ₩ lb.

MINCE MEAT—The receipts have been quite liberal, and by the ½ bbl we can quote at 11@11½c ₩ lb, and by the tub at 12c ₩ lb.

MILL FEED—Remains nominally unchanged at our previous quotations: Middlings at $18@20 ₩ ton; from store $1 25@1 50 ₩ 100 lbs. Oats and corn chops $1 20@1 40 ₩ 100 lbs; corn chops $1 25 ₩ 100 lbs. Bran $16@16 ₩ ton.

PEANUTS—Are still held very firm at 10@12c ₩ lb.

POULTRY—Was in better supply to-day, but there was not a very good demand, and buyers, if good judges, generally bought at their own figures, usually 45 to 55c ₩ pair by the coop.

PEARS, WHEAT—Is in good demand and grocers sell it readily at $7 50 ₩ case, less 25 ₩ cent. discount.

QUAIL—Although early in the season, have made their appearance in this market. The birds are of very fair size and plenty, and dealers are holding them at $2 ₩ dozen.

RAGS—The market is very flat at 3@3½c for country linen rags. Woolen rags are not wanted.

SALT—We can quote No. 1 X by the car lot at $1 85 ₩ bbl and $2 00 ₩ bbl in a retail way. No. 1 by the car lot $1 65, and in a small way $1 75 ₩ bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy continues dull at $2 ₩ bush in a small way from store at $3 75 ₩ bushel.

SAPOLIO—Continues to sell well, there being no diminution in either the demand or supply, and by the case of six dozen, we can quote it at $6 00, and for the hand sapolio $5 00 ₩ case.

SOAP—Country soap is in good supply and dealers are holding it at 5@6c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Market is very quiet at 6¾@7c ₩ lb.

VINEGAR—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 18@18c ₩ gallon.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—Never before has our market been better supplied with a finer stock, and at the same time affording Pittsburgh an opportunity to buy at such extreme low figures.

Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, are in abundance. We will not be surprised to learn that a far less price will be accepted by holders before the week closes, than they are now obtaining. Peaches, early rose and peachblows were quoted dull at 75@80c by the car lot. Jersey sweets were in moderate request while but little inquiry was made for Baltimores.

Onions were more plenty to-day, although a few slow dealers report their inability to get any.

Cranberries are selling well, notwithstanding their high prices, but in all probability they will soon take a tumble, and that will tend to make the article on hand smaller.

Quinces are coming in more freely, and the prices obtained are considered very good.

Grapes are not in such good request as they were a week or so ago, and only the choice varieties find any sale to speak of.

The following are the prices which dealers were asking for the various articles below:

Potatoes (Irish), per bbl	$ 2 00@2 50
Potatoes (Irish), per bush, or car lot	70@ 75
Potatoes (peachblows), ₩ bush, by car lot	80@ 85
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	3 00@4 00
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	4 00@4 50
Apples, choice, per bbl	4 00@5 50
Apples, ordinary, per bbl	3 00@4 00
Grapes, per ₩	8@ 10
Grapes (Duchess) per box	2 25@2 50
Pears (Bartlette), per box	3 50@4 50
Pears (California), per box	5 00@5 50
Peaches, per box	1 75@2 00
Onions, silver skins, per bbl	3 75@4 00
Onions, red, per bbl	3 50@4 00
Onions, white, per bbl	3 50@4 00
Cranberries, Carey's cultivated, per bbl	15 00@16 00
Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl	9 00@10 00
Cranberries, per box	4 00
Quinces, per bbl	2 00@3 00

WHISKY—The market for highwines is steady, with the demand moderate at 90½c per gallon, according to purchasers and quantity. The Associated Press reports fail to give us any quotation for whisky in the chicago market, but we are informed that in the condition of the market in that city. Cologne spirits are firm at $1 05 per gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Tubs, 3 hoop, $2 40; three hoop do, $2 65; No 3 tubs, $8 25; No 2 do, $9 25; No. 1 do, $10 75; Washboards, IXL, 2 50@3 00.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 20, 1873.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the weeks' transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Penn. River & Rail.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Oct. 13	4,772		4,647
Tuesday, Oct. 14	5,092		3,705
Wednesday, Oct. 15	5,911	104	3,446
Thursday, Oct. 16	5,458		4,607
Friday, Oct. 17	6,375		
Saturday, Oct. 18	5,197		5,267
Total for week	34,675	104	21,722
Since January 1	1,454,318	63,328	607,408
To October 18, 1873	1,488,993	64,332	629,130
Same time 1872	961,734	104,049	481,507
Same time 1871	955,995	88,423	502,917
Same time 1870	1,128,888	120,115	564,784
Same time 1869	712,992	100,023	355,567
Same time 1868	929,267	153,092	417,186

REMARKS.

At the date of our last general review we noticed an advance of from 10@15c per barrel. We are sorry to say the advance was not maintained and prices are back again to the old rates, viz: $1 61 05 at Parkers. The receipts have been liberal for the week, exceeding 34,000 barrels, and from January to date they exceed any previous year by one half a million of barrels. In our own market there was no operations in crude worthy of notice. The nominal rates were 3¼@3½c. The operations in crude for some time past have been transacted in the oil regions. Refined is held firmly at quotations. Dealers refuse to make any concessions in order to effect sales. The stock in first hands is a light one.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past two weeks:

	Last Week. Bbls.	This week. Bbls.
Pennsylvania Railroad	926	104
Allegheny Valley Railroad	8,103	21,722
Total	8,979	21,826

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years from January 1 to October 18, 1873:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penna. R. R.	100,023	125,178	88,423	104,049	63,332
A. V. R. R.	355,567	439,606	502,917	481,507	629,130
Total	455,590	629,792	592,340	593,556	693,462

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The market on Saturday was a quiet one. This however, is nothing new, prices here being altogether nominal at 24½@25c ₩ gallon. The following sales were reported at

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls Union & Mutual pipe	$1 05
2,000 bbls Union & Mutual pipe	1 05
1,000 bbls Fairview pipe	1 00

For prices at other points in the oil regions, see our dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one; holders here are firm in their views; quoted at works, f. o. b. for West, 13½c; East, 13c. Philadelphia, spot, 16c; futures, 13½c. New York, October, 16¾@16½c; November, 16c; December, 15¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market excited. City make held at $2 50.

Western Union Telegraph Lines.

TITUSVILLE, October 18.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market on the upper road opened steady and closed very weak. At Oil City the market was weak, and at Parker's Landing the market was weaker and declining. The home refined market 24½c in bulk and 19½ in bbls. Crude and resales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 42½
2,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 42
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 47½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 47½
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 35
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 37½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, Union and M. pipe	1 05
2,000 bbls, Parker's, Fairview pipe	1 05
2,000 bbls, Parker's, Fairview pipe	1 00

NEW YORK, October 18.—Opening 17.—Market quiet and weak and unsettled; crude, bulk, 5½@; refined 16¾c, spot; 16¾@16¾c for November; 16¾@16¾c for December; 16¾@16¾c for January; crude 21@21½c. Philadelphia delivery dull and irregular; refined 15¾@16c this month; 15¾ November; 25c@ December; 16¾@16¾c for December at 15¾c

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—Market quiet; S. W. crude 5½@; cases 20c; sales none; futures 15¾@.

OIL CITY, October 18.—Market dull and weak at $1 35.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 18.—Market very quiet; $1 30@1 32½.

TIDIOUTE, October 18.—Market quiet at $1 42½.

TITUSVILLE, October 18.—Market quiet and weaker at $1 40@1 42½.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 18.—Market quiet at $1 06@1 05.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 18.—The market to-day was firm. Sales:

2,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 45
1,500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 45½
1,500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 47½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, spot	1 07½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, spot	1 05
1,000 bbls, Parker's, spot	1 00

TIDIOUTE, October 18.—Market quiet, with not much doing at $1 42½@1 40.

TITUSVILLE, October 18.—Market very quiet, with no disposition to operate; figures remain about the same at $1 42½@1 42½.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—Refined, 16c; crude nominal; 5½c; barrels 10½c, with no demand; quiet for futures.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Refined, October, 16¾a 16¾c; November 16c; December 15¾c; crude 5½a 5¾c. Market dull.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 17.—Market very dull and quiet; operators gone away; $1 00@1 02½a 1 05 bid; nothing doing.

Exports of Petroleum.

The following table gives the quantity of petroleum exported from New York and other Eastern cities to foreign ports from January 1 to October 14, 1873-73, inclusive:

	1873. Gallons.	1872. Gallons.
From New York	119,371,963	70,044,191
From Boston	1,636,883	1,351,268
From Philadelphia	54,869,058	43,730,926
From Baltimore	2,566,335	1,656,015
Total	180,962,891	116,782,594
Same time 1871		124,341,819
Same time 1870		131,467,929

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 16.—American Pig—The market for American iron is completely demoralized. Prices are decidedly lower, and many well informed dealers predict a further decline of 15 to 25 per cent. before bottom is touched. The demand from consumers is only of a hand to mouth character, for which in nearly every case they are compelled to pay prompt cash, and purchases are, therefore, of the smallest possible quantities necessary to fill most urgent orders. In the meanwhile the production is steadily going on, and stocks of all descriptions are accumulating. Most of the Hudson river furnaces either have or soon will have constructed for large amounts of ore, as usually the case just previous to closing of navigation, or otherwise they would probably blow out, in face of the existing state of affairs. We hear complaints in some cases of a failure to procure cash as agreed, and this also adds to the unsettled condition of business and tends to cause holders to be extremely cautious in all their transactions. Makers are generally hard pushed for money, and we understand many have great difficulty in obtaining sufficient currency to pay their hands; parties owing them large amounts have in many instances been compelled to ask for an extension of their paper. We quote nominally, No. 1 at $40; No. 2 at $39@34, and forge at $24@31. These are prices for cash sales, though it is probable large lots could be obtained at even lower figures.

Scotch Pig—Quite large lots of Scotch iron, mostly Glengarnock, amounting to, say, 1,500 or 2,000 tons, shall have been purchased by a speculator here, and resold to original importers, and are offering on market at a lower range of prices for cash, in order to cut any material pressure to realize. Holders are very cautious, and refuse absolutely to sell for time. We quote, nominally: Coltness at $48, Gartsherrie at $46, Glengarnock at $41@42 50, and Eglinton at $40@41 50.—*Iron Age.*

CINCINNATI.

(By Addy, Hall & Co.)

October 20.—The market continues extremely dull, with light sales, the demand being confined to immediate wants of consumers. Quotations must be regarded as nominal, and would not be adhered to could round lots be placed.

PHILADELPHIA.

October 18.—Pig iron continues dull, and nominal in value. Small sales No. 1 foundry at $40@42; No. 2 do at $36; white and mottled at $32; and gray forge at $32.

Manufactured Iron—Bar iron sells as wanted at 3½c ₩ lb.

Scotch pig is held at $48@46 for Eglinton and $50 for Glengarnock.

Nails are moving at $4 75 ₩ keg.

Old metals are quiet. We quote:

Brass, light	13½@14	Copper, heavy	22 @23
Brass, heavy	17 @18	Zinc	3½@4
Copper, light	20 @22	Lead	5 @6½

Anthracite furnaces are steady. Sales of the former at 9c, and the latter, 13½ inch and above at 6½ cents.—*Price Current.*

Interesting Leather Statistics.

The following statistics of the leather trade in Pennsylvania are of general interest: There are 800 tanneries, 294 engines, and 134 water powers. The bark used yearly, amounts to 313,110 cords, costing $3,369,887; the skins and hides tanned annually are 993,000 of the former, and 1,617,220 of the latter. The hides used are 1,000,000. The capital employed represents $11,800,000; the material used, $13,994,000; the product announced in value to $18,826,320, and the wages to $1,684,730.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 108⅜.

NEW YORK, October 18, 1873—5 P. M.

MONEY

comparatively easy to-day and ranged from 1-16 to 7 per cent., with exceptions at 4 to 5 per cent. Greenbacks closed at 1-16@⅛ per cent. premium.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

firmer, and bankers advanced rates to 106¾ for long and 108 for sight. There was an improved demand for sight early in the day, with business at 107¾@ 107⅞, closing at 107¾@108; sixty days' sterling left off at 106¾@106⅞. Cable transfers sold at 108¾.

GOLD

advanced to 108⅜ in the morning, but finally declined to 108⅜, and closed at 108⅛. The rates paid for carrying were 5, 3, 2, 4, 6, 7 and 1-16 per cent. The final rate was 1-16 per cent. Total gold clearings, $856,000, principally silver bars. General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $4,918,000; produce exports, $7,025,771. The Assistant Treasurer paid to-day $47,000 for gold interest. Gold clearings $35,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

quiet and steady.

U. S. coupons, 1881	111	5-20's '67	111⅞
5-20's, '62	105	5-20's '68	110⅜
5-20's, '64	105	New 5's	106⅜
5-20's '65, regular	107⅜	10-40's	106
5-20's '65, new	109⅛	Currency 6's	103½

STATE BONDS

steady but dull at nominal prices.

Missouri	87½	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, new	70	North Carolina, old	30
Tennessee, old	70	North Carolina, new	13
Virginia, new	35		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Speculation tame to-day and devoid of special feature. The course of prices was irregular early in the day, but the market was in the main weak. At the opening prices showed a decline of ¼ to 1¼ per cent., as compared with the closing figures of last night, and later there was still a further decline of ¼ to 1 per cent. After the first call speculation became strong, and shortly before the close the market showed an advance of ¼ to 2¼ per cent. Prices were the lowest point of to-day, closing dull but strong. At auction to-day fifty-one thousand shares Western Union were sold at 58½ to 59¼.

Bankers' Bills	106¼	St. Paul	31½
Canton	55	Do pref	56½
U. Tel. Co	57¾	Toledo & Wabash	43¼
Quicksilver	22	Do pref, offered	70
Mariposa	8½	Do pref	80
W. F. & Co. Ex	81½	Terre Haute	25
American Ex	55½	Do pref	50
U. S. Express	54	Chicago and Alton	85
Pacific Mail	33⅝	Do pref	92
N. Y. Central	93⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	30
Erie	44⅞	Clev., Col. & Cin	68
Do pref	70	Burlington & Quincy	93
Harlem	119½	Lake Shore	93
Michigan Central	92	Panama	92
P., F. W. & C	95	Illinois Central	93
Cleveland, common	80	Union Pacific	21¾
Do pref	95	Central Pacific	87
Rock Island	91⅛	Union	13
New Jersey Central	93¾	Hartford & Erie	13⅛
		Delaware & Lack'a	89

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, IL

HORRIBLE MURDER.

An Aged Woman Butchered.

How It was Discovered—The Suspicions Aroused—Six Persons Arrested on Suspicion—The Coroner's Investigation Not Completed.

On Saturday morning the butchered body of an aged woman named Margaret Braunlien was found in her room in a house in the rear of Wylie avenue near Kirkpatrick street, Fifteenth ward, and with it was every evidence of a foul and brutal murder. It was very evidence of a foul and brutal murder.

THE MURDERED WOMEN,

was German, and was about seventy years of age. She had been under the care of the Ladies' Relief Society and the Guardians of the Poor for some years, her husband having died in Dixmont Hospital in 1871. The Poor Board had been paying the rent of her room, three dollars per month, while the Relief Society provided coal, provisions, &c., and when able she engaged in raking alms upon the streets or from door to door.

THE DISCOVERY.

The murder was discovered on Saturday morning by a girl named Anna Freeberger, who supplied the old lady with milk. Anna visited her room as usual on Saturday morning, and, getting no response to her repeated knocks at the door, looked through the keyhole and saw blood upon the floor and the stove upset. The girl gave the alarm, and the family named Schluetter, living in the rooms below, and John Zwerck, landlord, living next door, were notified. Knocks were procured and the door of the room opened, when the

TERRIBLE EVIDENCES OF MURDER

met the gaze of all assembled there. Everything in the room was topsy turvy. The stove was overturned, chairs upset, the lids of three trunks raised and the contents spread promiscuously, while upon the bed lay the body of Mrs. B.

The deceased was found upon the bed face downward, and on being raised a gushy sight met the gazed of the beholders. Her head was literally a mass of blood, while her whole person seemed covered with clotted blood. There were three gashes on her head and the skull was fractured at the temporal bone. Her jaw was also fractured. The stove was turned over in the direction of the door, and the deceased had evidently been sitting or standing near the stove when the fatal blows were delivered, for here was observable a pool of clotted blood. She must, therefore, have fallen with her head just over the end of the hearth. The bed on which the body lay stands in the far corner of the room, and between the pool of blood and the bed stands a small table. This was about five feet from the fire-place, or where the stove stood before it was tumbled over.

DRAGGED TO THE BED.

It seems that after the bloody deed was committed, the body was dragged around the table and over to the bed—a distance of twelve feet, perhaps, as the tracks of the blood of the aged victim are plainly discernable upon the floor. The clothing had evidently become saturated before the body was dragged, as the marks were those of a trailing character. As before stated, the body lay upon the bed, face downward, and an old petticoat was wrapped about the head and face. She had all her clothes on, and the blood had oozed through the pillow, bolster and bed to the floor.

Five feet from the fire place, and standing against an iron pot near the wall was a bloody hatchet, with which it is conjectured the murderer was supplied. The hatchet was also covered with blood, the pole being stained its entire length, while upon the blade it had become clotted. Search was made for the key of the door to the room, but it could not be found, and has not yet been discovered.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner West impanelled a jury to inquire into the matter, on Saturday afternoon and the following evidence was adduced:

Mrs. Catharine Chittier sworn—I reside in the same house where deceased lived; there are three rooms down stairs, and one up stairs; the deceased had to enter a little ante room, and then pass up to her room along a pair of stairs on the outside; I have resided here five or six years and was acquainted with the deceased during all of that time; the last time I saw her was on last Tuesday morning; it was at most my impression that I did not speak to her; I did not see any one go in or down from Mrs. B's room on Thursday or Friday morning; I heard a rumpus up on Friday morning about eight o'clock; I have frequently heard a rumpus up in her room; I never went up after hearing a fuss; did not hear fire set to the stove; I did not sing; immediately after the fuss I heard her groan; reside down stairs and have six children; the order is a man twenty-five years of age; my husband and son are stone masons; they are away at work; the son's tea back until late at night; two years ago when the husband of deceased was sick I would go up and help him in and out of bed; after the husband died the old woman accused the witness and her children of stealing some money, and she had to put much to and fro with the children never had anything to say to her; the ladies of the Benevolent Society brought her coal and provisions, and she would go out upon the street and beg.

SUSPICIONS.

Catherine Dellman, sworn—Reside on Somers street; was acquainted with the deceased for nine years; she was about seventy years old; the last time I saw the deceased was a week ago to day; met her on the avenue; talked to her; she said she had been sick, and asked me if I could not get the Ladies' Relief Society to do something for her; Freeberger's little girl came here yesterday morning with some milk, but could not get into the room; she told my boy that she had taken the milk there and found the door locked, and that on looking through the key-hole she seen blood on the floor and the stove upset; I was away all day yesterday, and when I came home my son told me what Freeberger's girl told him and that; about this morning at nine o'clock I went over and up to the room of the deceased and found the door locked; I tried to get up to her house, but could not; then went and got the proprietor of the house, Mr. John Zwerck; told him I thought something wrong and that I knew that he had better go up and see; he came up, looked through the key-hole and then went down and got a ladder, and on procuring a bunch of keys succeeded in opening the door; we went in and found the deceased on the floor; the room was scattered around in the greatest confusion; went to Mr. Fortune's office and told him about it; Mr. Williams was sent to take charge of the premises.

Barbara Zwerck sworn—Live in the next house fronting in the same yard; deceased was murdered on Thursday morning last; she said to me "Good morning," and I said "Good morning;" that was all that passed between us; this was about eleven o'clock in the morning; Mrs. Chittier never told me until after the door had been unlocked this morning that she had heard any noise or fuss up in the room; she then told me she had heard a fuss up in her room yesterday morning; there never was any fuss; my son came to see the old woman except the ladies from the Benevolent Society, who brought her coal, provisions, &c. The husbands of the Poor gave her the money to pay her rent; she rents from my husband, and pays three dollars per month; the rent is all paid up; the old woman has frequently told me since her husband died that she had no one to prosecute, as she was getting old and had no one to take care of her; she went out on the streets nearly every day; did not see her go in or out of the house on Thursday or Friday; she told me last year she was sixty nine years of age.

John Zwerck sworn—Live in the same yard where deceased lived, the house fronting ours; have been acquainted with the deceased five or six years; she lived up stairs in one of my houses (the witness fully corroborated his wife as to the finding of the body of the room of the deceased); Catherine Dellman came to my house about eight or nine o'clock on this morning, and told me she thought Mrs. B. was either sick or dead, and that she could not get in; I came over and found the door locked, and went back, procured a bunch of keys, and after trying five or six secured one which opened the door; found the deceased laying on the floor, the stove upset and everything turned topsy turvy; locked the door and went for a police officer and found the body as described in the room from that time until the Coroner arrived.

WHAT THE LITTLE GIRL SAW.

Anna Freeberger, residing on Wylie avenue near Thirteenth ward; was here yesterday morning at eight and a half o'clock; I came with milk; have been bringing milk here all summer, every other morning; when I came yesterday the door was locked; tried to get in out could not; looked through the keyhole and saw the stove was upset, and saw blood on the floor; then I went home; told my sister what I saw; the door was always unlocked when I went there before; I always had to open the door and pound on it to get the old woman to hear me, if she did not happen to see me.

PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. James S. Thorn, sworn.—Made a post-mortem examination of the deceased; found two flesh wounds near the right eye; one flesh wound near the left, and a fracture of the temporal bone of the skull; there was a partial fracture of the lower jaw, right side; am positive the wounds could not have inflicted the wounds herself; the fracture of the skull had apparently been made by some blunt instrument, the blow being struck downwards, as the flesh was considerably torn; the cuts must have been made with some sharp edged instrument; it would have been impossible for her to have committed the deed and dragged herself to the bed; I am of the opinion that she was first murdered and then dragged to the bed; I am of the opinion, from the appearance of the body, that she had been dead for about forty-eight hours.

This closed the evidence for the present, and the inquest was adjourned to Monday morning at ten o'clock, at the Coroner's office.

A MOTIVE.

There is a mystery in the matter of motive for the horrible, heartless deed, which cannot as yet be unraveled. The poor, inoffensive old woman could not have enemies, and notwithstanding the fact that reports have it otherwise, she could not have had money enough to impel the deed. From all accounts she was successful in her begging operations, and might have had some little money in her possession, but it would appear that murder was not necessary to take it from her, especially by those living in the house.

ARRESTS ON SUSPICION.

On the announcement of the discovery, officers Wilmot, Moessner and Fender took charge of the case, and during Saturday afternoon arrested Frank Schluetter and his son Frank, and they were committed. Yesterday on the same, named John, and his wife Rosa, living on the South Side, who had been at the house the day of the murder, as also John Zwerck, were arrested on suspicion. They will all be held to await the decision of the Coroner's jury.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Two Freight Trains Collide at Steubenville—No One Injured—Loss to the Railroad Company of $25,000.

A very serious collision occurred on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, on the outskirts of Steubenville, Saturday night, between two freight trains, Nos. forty-two and thirty-one. As both trains were running in opposite directions at full speed, both engines and several cars were destroyed, and the track blockaded nearly all night. The train men escaped uninjured by leaping from the trains. Train number forty-two should have waited until number thirty-one had arrived. An extra engine was sent to pull the train forty-two, but failed to overtake it in time to prevent the collision. This is the second accident of this kind that has happened on that road, at Steubenville, within the last twenty-four hours. The loss to the Railroad Company will not be less than twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars.

THE SYPHON PUMP QUESTION.

Suit Against the City.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the *Sunday Leader* of the 19th my attention was called to an article headed "Suit Against the City," brought by John H. Sherriff & Son to recover the price of four Syphon pumps. I wish to call the attention of the public to the fact that all the Syphon pumps now manufactured and sold by me are under letters patent granted me by the United States Patent Office, said Sherriff & Son having no claim or interest whatever in or to said patents; and further, I am prepared to defend any and all suits against the city or all other parties who purchase said pumps from me or my agents. H. COLL.

Felonious Assault.

Wm. Burgess, Thos. Burgess, Edward Burgess and Timothy Burgess, residing near Wilkinsburg, are charged before Mayor Irwin, on the oath of R. G. McMillan, contractor for building Hamilton Hall, with aggravated assault and battery on two boys, named Thomson and McMillan, aged about sixteen years, and employed by Mr. McMillan. It is alleged that the two boys were going to their boarding house at about ten o'clock on Thursday evening, accused. Young Thompson was seriously injured, and young McMillan received severe and painful bruises. The parties gave bail to answer.

Vital Statistics.

Following are the vital statistics of Pittsburgh for the quarter ending October 1, as compiled by Health Officer Gray:

Total number marriages	458
Total number births	1,371
Total number of deaths in July, 456; August, 448; September, 295; total	1,199

The Evangelical Alliance.

Meetings at Christ Church and Library Hall Last Evening.

Reports from the Pittsburgh Delegates—Addresses by Rev. Pershing, Dr. John Douglas, D. D., Missionary Wood-ide, Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, of India, and Others.

Pursuant to announcement previously made, meetings were held last evening at Christ church and at Library Hall, for the purpose of hearing reports from the Pittsburgh delegates to the late World's Evangelical Alliance in New York, and to hear Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, the converted Brahmin, and Rev. Woodside, missionary, both from India.

Notwithstanding the extremely wet and disagreeable weather, there were large audiences at both places, and the proceedings were of the utmost interest to all. Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, the converted Brahmin, and Rev. Woodside, missionary, stationed in India, spoke at both places, first at Library Hall and then

AT CHRIST'S CHURCH.

There was no arrangement made in the way of organization at the latter church, and at the hour of opening services Rev. Vernon, pastor, opened the proceedings with prayer. He then introduced

Rev. Narayan Sheshadri,

who gave an interesting history of the World's Evangelical Alliance. The first general conference or Evangelical Alliance, as it is now called, was held in 1846, the second in Paris in 1855, the third in Berlin, the fourth at Geneva in 1860, the fifth at Amsterdam in 1867, and the sixth, just closed, in New York. With regard to the basis of the Alliance, said the speaker, it is obvious that all were prepared to embrace only a common belief, of which there were nine articles, as follows:

The Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures and the right of private judgment as to its interpretation.

The Trinity of the Godhead.

The Incarnation of the Son of God.

Sacrificial Atonement.

Immortality of the Soul.

Divine Institution of Church Ministry.

These articles were selected as the basis of the Alliance, and any one that can subscribe to them can be a member. The object is Christian union, not a union of churches as though by some. We do not desire an organic union, for if we should accomplish that, inside of twelve months there would be a division. The object contemplated is a union of Christian men on a common basis, a union against Romanism and infidelity in Christianity. The result already obtained has been a dozen unions among the Protestant churches, and the speaker ventured the assertion that there is to-day a better feeling of brotherly love than ever before. There is a dropping out of views non-essentials. There are many things held by us all that are non-essential to the salvation of the soul, and they may be dropped. As the lines of defence are shortened, the greater is the strength gained. And so it is with non-essentials, the more they drop out the farther we will advance toward union. The cause of the question as to why the Church of God has not been more efficient than the very much to the fact of conflicts in the church—there is too little charity, too little hand to hand and heart to heart in the work. But in the future to come there will be more of this and there will be happier feelings among all, and more successful work. The meeting in New York was a great success, a success far above expectation, and instead of a diminishing attendance for the first session the crowd grew larger every day, and during one day as many as seven meetings were held, all of which were largely attended. The last night of the meeting, notwithstanding the several large halls used, it has been estimated that 20,000 people were turned away, unable to gain admission to either.

Following Rev. Pershing Dr. John Douglas addressed the meeting.

ADDRESS OF REV. JOHN DOUGLAS, D. D.

Christian Friends:—The good people of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have assembled here and in Library Hall, to hear the report of the delegates of the Pittsburgh Branch to the World's Evangelical Alliance, Sixth General Conference of which was held in the city of New York, from the 10th to the 18th inst., and listen to addresses by distinguished visitors, among whom are a converted Brahmin and a missionary who has spent almost a lifetime in the work of propagating the glorious gospel of the Blessed God among the heathen who inhabit the jungles of India. It would not be becoming in me, who am only one of the units of the very large, intelligent and highly respectable audience that I see gathered here to-night, to display has an intense desire to hear those brethren, selected by the Lord for this work, speak concerning the grand and Christ-like work of evangelizing these hundreds of millions of benighted people who remain and must remain in the darkness and on the sands of the Indus and the Ganges. He would endeavor, therefore, to compress the few thoughts to which he would give expression into the smallest compass possible.

He spoke for more than eighteen hundred years since the first Christian Alliance met at midnight on the top of one of the loftiest mountains in Judea—whether on Tabor or some other he could not say. That was a very small convention, numerically, for ten disciples and the Lord Jesus Christ closed its proceedings one week ago in the city of New York. But if the first Christian Congress was few in number it was also the most important assembly, and far transcended in moral dignity and grandeur any ever held on earth since that time. For it is still preserved. Jesus, the Great Founder of Christianity and the Saviour of the world, presided. There were present Moses and Elias from the spirit world, as the representatives of the church triumphant, and Peter, James and John, delegates from the church militant. Moses took his station in the Conference as a representative of the Legal dispensation, a comparatively small but important part of the church, while Peter, James and John appeared as delegates from the Evangelical dispensation. A comparatively small but glorious company had never met before, nor has any like it met since. Their numbers, in addition to the transient ascension and throne of the New were strangers to each other, yet they do not seem to have required a formal introduction, for they recognized each other at once. Moses and Elias were photographed to life in the memories of their companions, and as soon as old Peter, James and John beheld them even at midnight than they were recognized by them. This may serve as an illustration of the unconscious ness of union among Christians of which Dr. Hodge spoke, and which called forth such admirable speech before the Evangelical Alliance. "Wherever there are to-Christians they recognize each other," because spirit. Christians, animated by the same hopes, are actuated by the same motives and adopt and act up to the same principles. "Let an anthropoid said Dr. Hodge, "place his ear on the breast of any man, white or black or red, and he hears the same pulsations, the same heart sounds murmurs and the same; so let any man place his ear to any Christian's heart, be he whom he may, he will hear the same beat that heart beat exactly as the other does. We have the same love to God, the same adoring gratitude, the same confidence in the same Lord." He did not believe that this experience is uniform in all Christians, for there are different gifts and different tasks, but he willingly admitted that there was something common to Christians and to Christians only. Whether they were brethren in Christ, candidates for the same immortality, and heirs of the same glorious inheritance.

Although these persons represented different parts of the administration of Christ's kingdom, there was a visible, as there was undoubtedly a spiritual, union between them. They were unity in their diversity. Moses did not object to the introduction of a new form of administration, nor did he regard the gorgeous and imposing ritualism which pertained to the one under which he had lived. Peter, James and John did not object to the multiplicity of forms and ceremonies which obtained, under the Mosaic dispensation and extol the simplicity of gospel worship, although many Jews adhered to the latter and refused to conform to or even to accept the latter. The fact is, that like the Christians of the present day they had their differences. They met on common ground, and were even then favored with the presence of the Lord in the forms under which it was administered. The grand theme of that Conference was, and it should be the theme of every Christian Conference,

"The decease which He (Christ) should accomplish at Jerusalem." If Christian denominations would discuss their distinctive doctrines less, and their interest in Christ's work more, there would be no sectarian jealousy, the churches and party names would soon be obliterated. There was no controversy between Moses and Elias, and Peter, James and John, as to the mode of their ordination or their superior power and authority. All the delegates acknowledged that they had received their commissions, power and authority from the same source—the Lord Jesus Christ, the Head of the one Church,—and that while there are diversities of gifts, there is the same spirit.

The Pan-Presbyterian Conference, the Evangelical Alliance which was held recently in New York, the same spirit was at work. Christians were not seeking a platform for the purpose of measuring by trigonometrical theology the distance at which the respective denominations are to be from each other, nor how far from each other, nor to see how wide they could make the trenches between them by the introduction of new and diversified. The object evidently was to see how close they could come to each other without the surrender of forms of polity that separated them.

Should there be among Christians, to promote the spiritual unity of the Church of Christ, and to demonstrate to the world that there is an actual unity among Protestants, although called by different names, as there is among Roman Catholics. In this respect, the Sixth General Conference of the World's Evangelical Alliance was the millennium in miniature. It was a grand spectacle, one the recital of which should fill the heart of every Christian man and woman with unsilowed joy, to see the Dean of Canterbury, the Bishop of Kentucky and other ecclesiastical dignitaries sitting down together at the Lord's table to commemorate His dying love, not for sects or denominations, but for the whole church of the living God, with Lutherans, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and members of almost all the denominations represented in the Conference. In such a Christian demonstration of the constraining power of the Love of Jesus It indicated the near approach of the time when the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea."

An Exchange says that a sermon has gone abroad that the Alliance has been organized for the purpose of making war upon the Roman Catholics, but it is erroneous and should be corrected. As was stated by a member of the Conference, it is only an "accident" that so much is said about Catholicism in the meetings. "And when, as happened more than once in our history, even Romanists are persecuted for conscience's sake, the Evangelical Alliance stirs itself and puts forth all its energies for the protection and defence even of these Romanists."

It was shown in the Alliance that even in our admitted diversity there is unity. Unity in diversity is not impossible, nor impracticable. In fact, there is great diversity, and yet unity. On nature's landscape there is hill and dale, mountain and valley and infinite variety. In the regions of immensity there are innumerable bodies, but there is no derangement or disorganization. Each moves without deviation in its own sphere. In the natural world the law of gravitation exerts a universal agency. In all exercises universal power. By it the world is kept in being; globule is united to globule, atom to atom, and all to the one trial sun. There is a similar law, or a law of similar power and agency in the church. It is the law of Christian love. Think you that Christians in the other name to each other. It binds denomination to denomination, and all to the grand central orb, Jesus, the Son of Righteousness.

But while there may be and there is unity in diversity, he believed that Christ prayed for more than this. He prayed for both spiritual and organic union among Christian denominations. He never came to organize and establish sects. They are dispensing to him. He prays that "They all may be one, as Thou, Father, art in me and I in Thee." This must mean at least visible union, because he adds "that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me." It must be something of which the world can take notice. It is something more than union to Him by faith, for this is a union the world can not see, and could never be influenced by. He believed it was organic unity among the denominations Christ prayed for. Although there is and y in diversity, he agreed with the Dean of Canterbury that "diversity is not right," and "that we ought not to be content with it. It is an imperfection of our present state."

But, there can be unity without uniformity. He did not believe there would be uniformity even in the millennium. As no two countenances are alike, no two men will ever think and speak alike on all subjects, even of a religious nature. In the Conference at New York it was demonstrated that there can be unity without uniformity. No two men spoke or prayed alike. With all their boasted unity, the Roman Catholic brethren had not uniformity. There were diversities and "variations" among them, and there always would be.

In the Alliance it was seen how good and beautiful it is for brethren, rearers of the same blood, servants of the same Lord, subjects of the same Heavenly government, heirs of the same promises, professors of the same faith, and partakers of the same heavenly glory to dwell in unity. The audiences were immense and diversified. The occasion was another Pentecost. It might be said that there were "Parthians and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judea and Cappadocia, in Pontus and Asia, Phrygia and Pamphylia in Egypt, and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene and strangers of Rome, Jews and about Cyrene and Arabians, speaking in their proper tongues, and many of them in other tongues own tongues, and many of them in other tongues than their own, the wonderful works of God, and showing what he had done for them and the lands they represented. If ever the Spirit was present in any assembly on earth, he believed He was there.

If time permitted he would like to give a quotation from the late Rev. James Hamilton of London on the subject of religious union, but he would have to reserve it for some other occasion. Hamilton says the sects are like little fishes in little pools when the tide is out. Each rejoices in its own little pool and has no dealings with his neighbor although only a few inches of sand divide them. But the rising tide gives them the ocean's countless fields to roam in. So shall it be with the churches when the full tide of God's love flows in upon them and they flow together in one organic body.

Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, the Hindoo minister, was introduced by Dr. Douglas and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF REV. SHESHADRI.

Dear friends:—I rejoice in my heart at the interest shown in the evangelical work, and I hope it will increase. Although you are fifteen thousand miles away from India you can pray encourage me and others there and do much good. Your spiritual influence will be felt there as quickly and as wonderfully as the electric telegraph. The grand idea of the Evangelical Alliance is a manifestation of unity, and it is shown by God's holy spirit. All who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ are united to him by the holy bonds of union. Paul beautifully illustrates this in first Corinthians. All who believe in Christ are united to him and are members of his body, and both the superior and the inferior parts are working out the common objects of the body. Inferior members are not despised because inferior; all parts are needed to work out the objects. So with us as superior and inferior members in the cause of Christ; in the world to come we will be equal and sit at the right hand of God.

We, in India have many sects, as many as you have here, but there is a work of evangelization going on. The societies are doing good work, though differ on many subjects, but we agree to differ, and still we feel that we are progressing. There can be unity among those who believe in the Saviour, and in this depends the salvation of the world. Minor differences are nothing. The speaker then gave some interesting statistics and explained the Hindoo practice of naming at baptism. A Bible call name is given in addition to that assigned, and the history of the biblical person is given. God is blessing his labors, and everywhere the speaker went he found converts. Let these facts encourage your Christian efforts, said the speaker, animated by the same hopes, are actuated by the same motives and adopt and act up to the same principles. "Let an anthropoid said Dr. Hodge, "place his ear on the breast of any man, white or black or red, and he hears the same pulsations, the same heart sounds murmurs and the same; so let any man place his ear to any Christian's heart, be he whom he may, he will hear the same beat that heart beat exactly as the other does. We have the same love to God, the same adoring gratitude, the same confidence in the same Lord." He did not believe that this experience is uniform in all Christians, for there are different gifts and different tasks, but he willingly admitted that there was something common to Christians and to Christians only. Whether they were brethren in Christ, candidates for the same immortality, and heirs of the same glorious inheritance.

Although these persons represented different parts of the administration of Christ's kingdom, there was a visible, as there was undoubtedly a spiritual, union between them. They were unity in their diversity. Moses did not object to the introduction of a new form of administration, nor did he regard the gorgeous and imposing ritualism which pertained to the one under which he had lived. Peter, James and John did not object to the multiplicity of forms and ceremonies which obtained, under the Mosaic dispensation and extol the simplicity of gospel worship, although many Jews adhered to the latter and refused to conform to or even to accept the latter. The fact is, that like the Christians of the present day they had their differences. They met on common ground, and were even then favored with the presence of the Lord in the forms under which it was administered. The grand theme of that Conference was, and it should be the theme of every Christian Conference,

"The decease which He (Christ) should accomplish at Jerusalem." If Christian denominations would discuss their distinctive doctrines less, and their interest in Christ's work more, there would be no sectarian jealousy, the churches and party names would soon be obliterated. There was no controversy between Moses and Elias, and Peter, James and John, as to the mode of their ordination or their superior power and authority. All the delegates acknowledged that they had received their commissions, power and authority from the same source—the Lord Jesus Christ, the Head of the one Church,—and that while there are diversities of gifts, there is the same spirit.

The Pan-Presbyterian Conference, the Evangelical Alliance which was held recently in New York, the same spirit was at work. The Conference was for the purpose of measuring by trigonometrical theology the distance at which the respective denominations are to be from each other, nor how far from each other, nor to see how wide they could make the trenches between them by the introduction of new and diversified. Their object evidently was to see how close they could come to each other without the surrender of forms of polity that separated them.

Should there be among Christians, to promote the spiritual unity of the Church of Christ, and to demonstrate to the world that there is an actual unity among Protestants, although called by different names, as there is among Roman Catholics. In this respect, the Sixth General Conference of the World's Evangelical Alliance was the millennium in miniature. It was a grand spectacle, one the recital of which should fill the heart of every Christian man and woman with unsilowed joy, to see the Dean of Canterbury, the Bishop of Kentucky and other ecclesiastical dignitaries sitting down together at the Lord's table to commemorate His dying love, not for sects or denominations, but for the whole church of the living God, with Lutherans, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and members of almost all the denominations represented in the Conference. In such a Christian demonstration of the constraining power of the Love of Jesus It indicated the near approach of the time when the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea."

An Exchange says that a sermon has gone abroad that the Alliance has been organized for the purpose of making war upon the Roman Catholics, but it is erroneous and should be corrected. As was stated by a member of the Conference, it is only an "accident" that so much is said about Catholicism in the meetings. "And when, as happened more than once in our history, even Romanists are persecuted for conscience's sake, the Evangelical Alliance stirs itself and puts forth all its energies for the protection and defence even of these Romanists."

It was shown in the Alliance that even in our admitted diversity there is unity. Unity in diversity is not impossible, nor impracticable. In fact, there is great diversity, and yet unity. On nature's landscape there is hill and dale, mountain and valley and infinite variety. In the regions of immensity there are innumerable bodies, but there is no derangement or disorganization. Each moves without deviation in its own sphere. In the natural world the law of gravitation exerts a universal agency. In all exercises universal power. By it the world is kept in being; globule is united to globule, atom to atom, and all to the one trial sun. There is a similar law, or a law of similar power and agency in the church. It is the law of Christian love. Think you that Christians in the other name to each other. It binds denomination to denomination, and all to the grand central orb, Jesus, the Son of Righteousness.

But while there may be and there is unity in diversity, he believed that Christ prayed for more than this. He prayed for both spiritual and organic union among Christian denominations. He never came to organize and establish sects. They are dispensing to him. He prays that "They all may be one, as Thou, Father, art in me and I in Thee." This must mean at least visible union, because he adds "that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me." It must be something of which the world can take notice. It is something more than union to Him by faith, for this is a union the world can not see, and could never be influenced by. He believed it was organic unity among the denominations Christ prayed for. Although there is and y in diversity, he agreed with the Dean of Canterbury that "diversity is not right," and "that we ought not to be content with it. It is an imperfection of our present state."

But, there can be unity without uniformity. He did not believe there would be uniformity even in the millennium. As no two countenances are alike, no two men will ever think and speak alike on all subjects, even of a religious nature. In the Conference at New York it was demonstrated that there can be unity without uniformity. No two men spoke or prayed alike. With all their boasted unity, the Roman Catholic brethren had not uniformity. There were diversities and "variations" among them, and there always would be.

In the Alliance it was seen how good and beautiful it is for brethren, rearers of the same blood, servants of the same Lord, subjects of the same Heavenly government, heirs of the same promises, professors of the same faith, and partakers of the same heavenly glory to dwell in unity. The audiences were immense and diversified. The occasion was another Pentecost. It might be said that there were "Parthians and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judea and Cappadocia, in Pontus and Asia, Phrygia and Pamphylia in Egypt, and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene and strangers of Rome, Jews and about Cyrene and Arabians, speaking in their proper tongues, and many of them in other tongues than their own, the wonderful works of God, and showing what he had done for them and the lands they represented. If ever the Spirit was present in any assembly on earth, he believed He was there.

If time permitted he would like to give a quotation from the late Rev. James Hamilton of London on the subject of religious union, but he would have to reserve it for some other occasion. Hamilton says the

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A petition was filed by W. G. Johnson, Trustee of the Duquesne bank of Pittsburgh, against James Blackmore and Wm. Neason, of Pittsburgh.

Petition by John Lee against Wm. James, of Clifford, Susquehanna county, for adjudication in bankruptcy, and was granted. The usual order to show cause was made returnable on the 30th inst.

In the matter of McMurtrie & Bros. of Luzerne county, the cl im of C. S. Stark and DeWitt, Hyman & Rogers, members of the firm, were referred to Register Willard for ascertainment and liquidation.

Important Notice.

Witnesses subpoenaed for the United States Court this week, except those in cases to go before the Grand Jury, need not attend until the following week. The trial list has been published for one week.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Edgewood Railroad Company's appeal; D. C. Argument closed by Acheson for appellant.

Blakely et al. vs. Jennings & Co.; C. P. Argued by Brown for plaintiff in error, and by Jennings contra.

Mr. Campbell, of Jefferson county, on the motion of D. E. Locke, was duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

At 11 A. M. Court went into consultation.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

TRIAL LIST TO-DAY.

Williams vs. Rodgers.
Keil et al., vs. Hahn.
Schmidt & Heckert vs. Bepler.
Sauer vs. Bauer.
Carson & Co., vs. Nolan.
Anderson vs. Bruce & Collingwood.
Arthurs vs. Heath & Speer.
Third ward B. & L. A. vs Pritsch, et al
Herwig vs. Rothe.
Rothe vs. Rothe.
Jansen, Trustee, vs. Atkinson & Halgut.
Baldwin township vs. Risher.
Geger vs. Zoellenhoffer.
Endis vs. Powers' administrator.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Jury trials will be resumed in this Court this morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

1. Druit vs. Kane.
2. Pegler vs. City Passenger Railway Company.
4. White vs. Karnes et al.
5. Barney Demore & Co. vs. Chark & Smith.
6. Stroman vs. Twyne.
11. Gilliland vs. Adams' Express Company.
13. Morris vs. Carson street M. E. Church.
14. Weller et al. vs. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company.
16. Kaufman vs. Elsessor.
17. Kerr & Delbert vs. Dallas et al.
18. Hoorbuch vs. Adams.
19. Sadler vs. Gregg.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL IN THE HAMPTON CASE.

It was the intention of the Court to have sentenced Charles G. Hampton, and he had been brought in for that purpose. The young man looked somewhat pale and careworn, as if he had lost sleep well since his trial. His counsel, Messrs. Marshall and Pearson, were both present. General Pearson held a brief document in his hand, which he soon brought before the Court. Hampton stood up and said: "May it please the Court—I see that Mr. Hampton has been brought into Court, probably for sentence, this morning. I wish to make a motion, pro forma, for a new trial, and have the same entered upon the argument list. The reasons will be filed in due time. I make this motion at this time because Mr. Hampton is quite ill, and desires to return to his cell. He is unable to remain in Court until his case could be reached in regular order.

Judge Stowe—Let the motion be entered. The reasons can be filed at any time within four days.

Hampton was then escorted back to the jail by one of the Court officials.

It is said that among the reasons to be assigned are errors of the Court in admitting in evidence certain telegraphic dispatches, and in refusing to reopen the case Friday morning to hear the witness for the defense called to substantiate the *alibi*. There is a rumor, also, that one or two of the jurors who tried the case have since said that they found a verdict of guilty in order to induce Hampton to confess who stole the box. This is a strange statement, and should be credited. The reasons will be filed in a day or two.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Sullivan & McGrory.	Hufregel et al.
Mary Bonner.	John Campbell.
Philip Hentler.	Robert Smith.
John Winters.	Christ. W. Coleman.
P. J. May.	August Friend.
John Zotforn.	Charles Bauer.
Joshua N. Burt.	Thomas Gray.
J. Williams alias Griffin.	Charles Jones.
George Fritz.	

Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown man was found in the Ohio river, at the West Pittsburgh ferry landing, Saturday morning. Deceased had been in the water but two or three days, and had on a dark brown, striped cassimere suit of clothes, white skirt and three gold shirt studs, new boots and home-made socks. He was about five feet seven inches high, and had a dark hair and no whiskers. On his person, the body was taken to Eberhart's for identification. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

BOATS or bridges will soon be required to take foot passengers over some of our surest crossings,

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.

Second Days' Sessions—Standing Committees—Report and Resolutions on Temperance—Dissemination of Knowledge—Delegates from India Heard.

The Synod of Pittsburgh resumed its sessions in Rev. John Gillespie's Church, East Liberty, on Saturday morning at nine o'clock, Rev. William F. Hamilton, Moderator, in the chair, Rev. Robert Carothers, Stated Clerk, Rev. John M. Barnett, Permanent Clerk, and Rev. S. M. Henderson, Temporary Clerk.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Moderator announced the following standing committees:

Bills and Overtures—(Ministers)—Lyal Young, D. D., D. W. Fisher, W. A. Fleming, S. J. Wilson, D. D. (Ruling Elders) D. W. McConaughy, Hon. James Pauli, Oliver McClintock.

Judicial—(Ministers)—John McMillan, D. D., T. R. Ewing—James Buck, D. D., James H. Finnegan (Ruling Elders) W. G. Johnston, Prof. S. G. Stevens.

Minutes of General Assembly—(Ministers)—Gilbert M. Hall, P. S. Jennings. (Ruling Elder)—James Orr.

On Narrative for 1874—(Ministers)—John Gillespie, James I. Brownson, D. D., H. Bain. (ruling Elders)—W. Orr Scully, Freeman C. Sexton.

Leave of Absence and Lack Attendance—(Ministers)—L. Grier, W. W. McKinney, D. D. (Ruling Elders)—Hon. T. McCandless, R. A. Blackford, Henry Stewart.

Reasons for Absence from Four Meetings—(Ministers)—Alex. Donaldson, Edward Hazlett. (Ruling Elder)—Hon. B. Kikead.

Pastor's Pastor's Accounts—(Ministers)—J. S. Pomeroy, D. W. Townsend. (Ruling Elder), John A. Hall.

Presbyterian Board—Blairsville, (ministers) H. H. Roseborough, E. K. Dunbar (ruling elder) Robert H. Smith. Pittsburgh—Allegheny, J. P. Fredericks, James Davis; (ruling elder) Col. R. S. Cassels. Monongahela—(ministers) S. P. Grier, A. A. Jamison; (ruling elder) L. McKeesport, Dr. Hamilton; Connellsville, John B. Dickey, W. C. Fallouer; (ruling elder) James A. Crothers. Redstone—(ministers) Hezekiah Ward, J. S. Stuchell and (ruling elder) Joseph Harvey.

Deceased Ministers—(Ministers) C. V. McKaig, George Hill, D. D., (ruling elder,) Hon. Moses Hampton.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The unfinished business, being the majority and minority reports on the Report of the Board of Colportage of the Synod of Erie and Pittsburgh for 1872, was called up. Some modifications in the plan of operations were suggested.

After some discussion a motion was made to refer these reports to a special committee to report thereon as soon as practicable.

Pending the discussion of this motion, the report of the Board of Colportage for the year ending with September 1st, 1873, was read and referred with the annual report to the following committee:

Ministers—Rev. P. Hays, D. D., George Hill, D. D., J. W. Wightman. Elders—James Paull and Hon. John Fleming.

In accordance with a resolution passed on Friday evening the names of ministers and elders who arrived on Saturday morning were placed upon the roll.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Dr. Jennings, from a Committee on Temperance, postponed from last year, read an able report on that subject, addressed to the congregation under its care, of which the following is an abstract. The report is in favor of prohibition being the rule of the Church and State are—

First—Because, as a beverage under present circumstances their use is contrary to the Word of God. The General Assembly of 1869 declared "that the manufacture, sale and use of alcoholic stimulants as a beverage, is contrary to the spirit and law of God, and wholly inconsistent with the claims of Christian duty, rel erate the testimony of former